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(Section of the Communist International)

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For Article on Morgan Empire See Page 5.

For Article on Struggle Against Imperialist War See Page 3.

THE WEATHER—Today showers; cooler; moderate winds.

HALF OF POPULATION PAYS TOLL TO MORGAN

EDITORIAL

Japan and U.S. Come to Grips at Geneva

Today the leader of the Japanese delegation to the Disarmament Conference announced that his government demanded a navy that would be as large as that of the United States, demanded new naval ratios of 10-10-9 with the U.S.A. and Great Britain, demanded the ceremonial burial of the London and Washington treaties, and wound up by saying that if these Japanese demands were not met at Geneva, Japan would be "reluctantly" forced to withhold its adhesion to any new disarmament convention which the present Conference might arrive at.

This represents the greatest disruption, the most clear and open break, that has taken place in many years in the camp of world imperialism. The contradiction between American and Japanese national capitalisms finds here a glaring expression, in the broad light of day.

It is American imperialism that is playing the aggressive role in China and the Pacific. England has many other irons in the fire. Firmly established in the valley of the Yangtze River, she has a share of China already. But the United States arrived late on the scene. She proclaims the policy of "the open door," a slogan under which she is carrying out the most rapid economic penetration. Japan, on the other hand, as she pushes down through Manchuria and Jehol into China proper, consolidates her position and slams the door in the face of American capital.

The Japanese do not attempt in any way to hide the fact that it is the battle fleet of the United States, recently returned from manoeuvers in the seas that wash the Japanese coast, that they have in mind when they make this demand for parity in the form of an ultimatum to the nations.

Japan is faced with an economic crisis at home that is second to none. Industry is working at less than half capacity. Exports dropped 32 per cent during 1930, and another 22 per cent during 1931. The situation has continued to worsen in the last year. The army of unemployed is over three million strong. A financial collapse is imminent, with gold reserves dropping from 1,124 million yen in 1929 to 521 million yen at the end of 1931. Finally, the rule of the Japanese big bourgeoisie is menaced by the growing Japanese revolutionary movement, the spread of "dangerous thinking," as Marxism is called in Japan, and the spread of working class organizations, which are equally dangerous for the Japanese bourgeoisie.

So Japan is being impelled towards imperialist expansion, and its inevitable accompaniment—war.

In Japan's expansion in the Pacific, in Japan's struggle to found a Japanese empire on the continent of Asia, the enemy standing in the way is the United States of America. Similarly, America, seeking to push forward the frontiers of its influence in the Pacific, seeking to expand its investments and widen the market for its goods in China, is brought always face to face with the same enemy—Japan.

Hence Japan's demand for an equal navy, a navy which she can use first as a bargaining weapon, and second as a weapon of military offense against her foe.

Hence the insistance of Roosevelt's "ambassador" Norman Davis that the naval ratios of the Washington and London agreements be retained in the draft disarmament convention now being discussed at Geneva.

Here is a conflict which can be with difficulty masked, which cannot be disposed of by signing pacts, or by initialling the equivocal formulas of the professional diplomats.

"Low Quality--Not Illegal"

The relief administrations in all states are putting into effect the Roosevelt "economy program". It is a means of saving money by tightening the belt of the unemployed. The commissary system is replacing cash and voucher relief.

Where cash or a money voucher was given which made it possible for the housewife to select food for the family, now a basket is given to replace it. The cheapest food is bought in large quantities and dished out as relief for the unemployed. Besides being inadequate, it is disastrous to the health of grown-ups and many times causes death to little children.

An outstanding proponent of the commissary plan is none other than the "liberal" Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania. By this plan, the governor wants to feed adults at 47 cents and children at 27 cents a week.

What this basket of food means was illustrated by a photograph of a label on a can of tomatoes distributed in Westchester County, New York. On this label was printed:

"Below U. S. Standard.

Low quality, but not illegal."

Here was food of admitted low quality distributed to unemployed, while good food is destroyed in order to maintain high prices.

In New York City last month, two little children of James Gourley, an unemployed worker, died after eating poisoned cornbeef, distributed by the Home Relief Bureau.

The low standard of relief that was given in the form of cash is being abolished. It is replaced by food baskets whereby unemployed workers are given poisonous trash that cannot be used in the market.

There is no level that the capitalist government will not go to in order to save the money of the rich at the expense of the workers.

This however was met by a number of struggles throughout the country. Sharp resistance is shown by the unemployed to these attacks to put them on food rations.

These struggles against relief cuts should find a unified strength on the slogan for **Federal Unemployment Insurance.** The government must be made, as a result of the united effort of the working class, to realize that which the workers demand is: **Taxation of the rich, using of all war funds to supply the necessary money whereby the unemployed will get Unemployment Insurance.**

The "Daily" in All Struggles!

To realize the tremendous possibilities that exist for spreading the circulation of the Daily Worker, one need only point to the Scottsboro case. During the recent trial in Decatur, when the special daily features, written at the scene of action were appearing in these pages, the "Daily's" circulation increased immeasurably on the streets of New York alone.

Why was there not so great a sale in Chicago, where a huge number of Negro workers live? Surely they also awaited the news of this great struggle, breathlessly, from day to day!

In almost every great industrial center of the United States, the workers under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils, carry on the fight for unemployment insurance, for adequate relief. The Daily Worker is the only newspaper in the country which devotes its space and its editorial leadership and support to these struggles. How can the small circulation of the Daily among these masses of unemployed be explained.

It is a fact of long experience that, whenever great strike struggles have been carried on without a simultaneous popularization of the Daily Worker among the strikers, the organizational possibilities of the struggle could not be fully utilized after the strike was over. This has happened again and again. IT MUST NOT HAPPEN FROM NOW ON!

We must remember that it is not for the Party members alone, but for the great masses of jobless and employed workers in this country that the Daily Worker is published. Many Party members do not seem to realize this. Far too many members of the Party are content to receive their paper every day, read it, and throw it away to await the next day's edition.

This negligent use of our foremost collective organizer and agitator must be condemned and corrected without delay. Every single Party member must USE his "Daily", must spread it among his friends, must utilize it to gain new forces for our increasing and intensified struggles.

The Daily Worker must be spread by Party members in strikes. It must be popularized in the struggles of the jobless, in the heroic battles of the farmers, in the militant fight for the release of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney and every class-war prisoner in the United States.

Every Party member must individually assume responsibility for this. He must see that his unit, his section, his district, carries forward the work of gaining new readers for the "Daily" with enthusiasm, with energy, with proletarian thoroughness.

Only in this way can our circulation drive be a success! Only in this way will it be possible to acquire the 20,000 new readers which is the goal of the present campaign!

N. Y. PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. FIRES 2,000

Roosevelt Talk About "Public Works" Is a Fake Manouvre

LOSE JOBS JUNE 1

Scrubwomen, Laborers First to Be Fired

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26.—Two thousand workers of the State Department of Public Works will be fired. One thousand will loose their jobs by June 1 and the others by the end of June. This is the decision of Governor Lehman, a close friend of President Roosevelt. This decision to throw out of work 2,000 workers comes after a week of glaring headlines that Roosevelt will start additional public works.

The governor went to Washington to ask for fifty million dollars. But this step in adding more to the jobless shows that the money is not to be for the unemployed.

Among the first to be fired are scrubwomen and laborers. Many of these women support large families on their income. 75 working on Public Building are the first to suffer. While this is done the high salaried officials will maintain their jobs without disturbance.

New York Evictions Increase 50 Percent

NEW YORK.—From February to April eviction notices have increased from 9,500 to 12,000 per month. Prospects are that in May the figure will be 18,000.

Japan Demands Navy As Big As United States'

Imperialist Powers Attack Peace Proposals of the Soviet Union

GENEVA, May 26.—Admiral Naotake Sato, chief Japanese delegate to the disarmament conference, sprang a mine here today by announcing that Japan's adherence to the proposed arms agreement depends on the acceptance of an amendment striking out all mention of the naval tonnages allotted by the Washington and London naval agreements.

Sato said: "If the Conference accepts our proposals, this will reduce the battleship and aircraft-carrier tonnage of the United States, Great Britain and Japan approximately 880,000 tons below the existing tonnage. Unfortunately, the Conference cannot be congratulated on having reached a concrete naval accord up to the present. If a new accord cannot be reached, we prefer to let the present treaties exist, but without re-affirming them or re-stating them in a new convention. For that reason our amendment appears necessary to render possible our adhesion to a new convention."

Here we have the authentic voice of Japanese imperialism speaking, demanding naval parity with its rival, the United States. It is also significant, that the answer to the Japanese amendment was made by Norman Davis, on behalf of American imperialism.

The demands of Japanese imperialism is in answer to the sharp attack of American imperialism against Japan contained in Roosevelt's 'peace' message.

Demand Larger Navy

Under the London agreement of 1930 the ratios 10-10-6 were laid down for England, the United States and Japan. The ratios were re-affirmed in Article 1 of the British draft disarmament scheme now under discussion, and Japan insists that they be struck out, and replaced by a 10-10-9 ratio. Japan said that if she was not given virtual parity now, at Geneva, she would feel herself free (after the expiration of the London agreement in 1936) to build up a navy with the roof as the limit.

Admiral Sato, in his speech attacking the London Treaty, which his

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Score Labor Dept. on Deportation Threat Against N.Y. Seamen

NEW YORK.—Denial by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that her department was instrumental in the arrest and holding for deportation of sixteen foreign-born seamen who fought eviction from the Jane Street "Y" Mission, drew today a sharp reply from the New York District International Labor Defense which charges Miss Perkins and her department with "acting in coperation with the bosses as a strike breaking agency."

The letter in which this charge is made also states, "Your protest that the Department of Labor did not instigate the arrest of these seamen is only a clumsy excuse to absolve the deportation authorities of responsibility in these and similar cases. These could not be held without warrants by your department."

The letter concludes with a demand for the immediate release of the seamen held on Ellis Island and the immediate stop to the persecution of foreign born.



MORGAN

CHIANG SIGNS TRUCE WITH JAPANESE

Chinese Militarists Blackmail North China

SHANGHAI, May 26.—The reported truce between Chinese militarist leaders and the Japanese has been officially announced as signed at Miyun, although the Nanking government is keeping the news from the Chinese people through the imposition of a rigid censorship.

The Nanking government has agreed to force the dissolution of all Chinese volunteer troops operating against the Japanese in North China, as well as suppress all anti-Japanese movements in that area.

This marks the establishment of a Japanese controlled empire embracing Manchuria, Jehol, Chahar, and North China proper, covering an area of over 600,000 square miles.

War Minister Ho Ying-Ching is demanding $5,000,000 blackmail from the Peiping Chamber of Commerce to pay the expenses of evacuating his forces from the city, while other Chinese generals are holding out for bribe payments as well.

The foreign imperialist elements in North China, among them British and American business men, are hopefully awaiting the establishment of a puppet regime in close contact with Manchukuo and under the Japanese aegis.

The Nanking troops are rapidly entraining for Central China to take part in Chiang-Kai-shek's new campaign against the Chinese Soviet armies.

WORK IN A SLAVE CAMP

(By a Worker Correspondent)

KELOWNA, B. C., Canada—There are about 65 men here in one of Bennett's slave camps. We have been here all winter. They are trying to put us to work for our board on the roads. Some of the workers here are trying to get the men lined up to fight this.

ONE ONLY OF MORGAN'S ELECTRIC COMPANIES SELLS TO 55 MILLION

Morgans Made $60,000,000 in One Deal Giving Them Control of Enormous Utility System All Over the Country

Senate Committee Votes to Keep Morgan Loans to Partners A Secret

WASHINGTON, May 26.—It was disclosed today at the Senate investigation that one of the Morgan-controlled public utility companies selling electric current, has a total number of costumers equal to more than half the population of the United States.

The United Corporation, the Morgan-controlled utility, sells electric current to more than 55,000,000 people. All these consumers of electric current pay tribute to the Morgan financial dynasty, the most powerful banking house in the world

Make Enormous Profits.

The way in which the Morgans make their enoromus profits from stock selling and merging of companies was graphically revealed in the testimony of George H. Howard, president of the Morgan-controlled utility company.

The Morgans organized the United Corporation as a holding company to obtain control of the various electric producing companies. They organized the new company so that they obtained the right to buy 1,000,000 shares of the new stock for $1 a share.

A month later, the Morgans could have sold this stock for $30 a share, giving profits of $30,000,000 for merely organizing a new company.

In addition to this gigantic steal, the Morgans arranged to buy common stock of the United Corporation at $22.50. They were able to sell this stock at $67 a share as soon as the stock was offered for sale on the New York Stock exchange, giving them a profit on their holdings of 400,000 shares of at least $18,000,000.

The minimum possible profit to the Morgans on this one deal was, therefore, in the neighborhood of $60,000,000.

Control Other Companies.

The Morgans control other utility companies in addition to the United Corporation. Among these are the American Telephone, the International Telephone Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, the United Gas Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, and many others.

It is admitted that the Morgans control, or exercise influence in practically every utility company in the country.

Not only have the Morgans made enormous profits from their banking manoeuvers, but they also draw millions of dollars from these companies in dividends and bond interest.

Pursuing his usual tactics, Senator Glass attempted today to hinder the investigation by denying that Pecora had any authority to act as the Counsel for the Investigating Committee.

The Senate Committee voted to keep secret the names of the Morgan partners who owe money to the firm.

The United Corporation controls the following companies: Niagara Hudson Corp., Columbia Gas and Electric, Commonwealth and Southern, and United Gas and Improvement Company. These companies cover many States in the East, South, and parts of the Mid-West.

There are two Morgan directors on the Board of Directors, and three members of the firm of Bonbright and Company, a company very close to the Morgans.

CONGRESS PUSHES SALES TAX BILL

Morgan Disclosures Used As An Excuse

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The revelation that the Morgans, richest bankers in the country, did not pay any income taxes for the last three years is now being used as a pretext for the passage of a Sales Tax or a Manufacturers Sales Tax.

The House Ways and Means Committee is now offering to amend Roosevelt's public works Bill so as include a general tax on all manufactured goods. The burden of this kind of tax falls heaviest on the working masses who buy goods.

The argument made by the Democratic and Republican Congressmen is that the Morgan investigations have shown that it is impossible to collect income taxes from the rich, and therefore, the taxes must be collected directly from the working class.

The present tax provisions of the Roosevelt public works program places an annual tax burden of $700,000,000 directly on the workers and small income sections of the population. It also contains a 3 per cent tax on electric current which is passed to the consumers.

In an attempt to quiet the indignation which has been aroused by the recent disclosures, the House Ways and Means Committee is prepared to split the electric tax into two parts, 1 per cent to be paid by the electric companies, and 2 per cent to be paid by the consumers.

The Roosevelt administration is making every effort to rush the present tax bill through, permitting only six hours debate, and permitting no amendments to be made except those offered by the Ways and Means Committee.

In an attempt to make it appear as if the rich will now be forced to pay income taxes, the Committee may also recommend that stock losses be liable to tax reductions only in the year in which the loss occurred. Now the law permits the rich to substract stock "losses" from their incomes in the years after the losses occurred.

This would actually make little difference, however, in income taxes from the rich who take advantage of the tax exempt provisions of Government securities to evade income tax payments. The Roosevelt government is not making any increases in the surtaxes on large incomes, however.

Strike Against Forced Labor to Pay Up Taxes

J. P. Morgan Doesn't Pay Taxes But Jobless in Turtle Creek Must Work Them Out

TURTLE CREEK, May 26.—Forced labor to get school taxes paid is the plan of the school board in this borough. Several months ago the school building burnt down. A company in Cleveland was given the contract to clear the wreckage. The school board agreed with the company "that all labor was to be recruited from delinquent tax payers". The wages were to be 30 cents an hour. All of it to be used to pay the back taxes.

Fifteen workers were hired Monday for this job. They were to work 10 to 12 hours a day. The Unemployed Council approached these workers and they responded favorably.

A strike was called and all came out including four men who were brought in by the bosses from another town.

The contractors than offered to pay half in cash and the balance to go for taxes. This was rejected. The workers put up a solid front. They finally gained a concession of 40 cents an hour, 15 cents to be given in cash and 25 cents to go towards back wages.

This town is controlled by Westinghouse Electric and Westinghouse Airbrake. These companies are connected with the Morgan interests.

J. P. Morgan admitted before the Senate investigation committee that he did not pay any taxes during the years 1930-1931-1932. Morgan, the billionaire, does not pay taxes. But workers are compelled to work out in forced labor the school taxes that they cannot pay because they are unemployed. Is it not evident that Morgan & Co. own the government and decide everything.

FREE SUMMER SCHOOLS WON BY STUDENTS

N.S.L. Led Fight; Held Protests At City Hall

NEW YORK.—The student campaign against the attempt of the city to abolish free summer schools in Brooklyn, City and Hunter Colleges ended victoriously today when the Board of Estimate passed a resolution to continue the schools.

Three hundred students led by the National Students League were in the Board of Estimate rooms, and outside of City Hall when the hearing on the resolution took place.

Joe Cohen of the N. S. L. was the first to speak when discussion was opened. He militantly told the Board the students opposition to the closing of the schools. There was loud applause when he finished.

A man representing himself as a "taxpayer" opposed the free schools and said, "They've got enough education, let them go to work," "Get us a job" a student shouted.

A meeting was held across from City Hall following this, where speakers stressed the need to continue the fight for students rights and against retrenchment of education.

Last week there was also a student demonstration at City Hall on the issue.

SEEKS NEW TRIAL HERNDON DEFENSE

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26.—The demand that Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of the unemployed be given a new trial, and freed on bail will be made in court here Saturday when Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and John H. Geer, International Labor Defense attorneys, appear before Judge Lee B. Wyatt to argue a motion filed last January when Herndon was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang.

Awaiting this hearing in Fulton County Jail, Herndon is constantly subject to the most inhuman tortures. The entire jail is unsanitaty and pervaded with stench and filth, but for Herndon the jailers have reserved a special cell.

In the cell above the one he occupies, the toilet has been broken, so that excrement constantly oozes and drips down into the narrow cell where Herndon spends twenty-four hours a day.

Protests, by telegram, letter, and resolution, should go immediately to Judge Lee B. Wyatt, Fulton County Superior Court, Atlanta, Ga., demanding that he grant Herndon a new trial, and his freedom. Protests should go at the same time to the warden of Fulton County Jail, demanding the removal of Herndon from the unsanitary cell he now occupies.

AMOSKEAG MILL STRIKERS DEMAND RETURN OF CUT

Ballot Saturday on 15% Wage Cut Withdrawal Offer

MANCHESTER, N. Y., May 26.—A report in the Daily Worker yesterday that the strike of the Amoskeag workers had ended in "complete victory" when the company agreed to immediate payment of the 15 per cent increase in wages was corrected today by direct information from the strike area. The strikers will take a secret ballot on this proposal on Saturday. The Daily report was based on capitalist press sources but declared however that "actually the 15 per cent raise is not an increase but a restoration of part of the drastic cut in wages which the bosses have imposed in the past year."

News from the strike area reveals that the strikers are now demanding recovery of their previous wage cut up to 42 per cent. A so-called arbitration committee consisting of Riviere of the UTW, a Catholic bishop, Peterson and Governor Winant of New Hamsphire who mobilized the National Guard against the strikers, announced this settlement.

It is therefore not surprising that the strikers resent and distrust the announcement and demand a return of their full wage-cut. The strikers have already succeeded by their militancy in forcing the withdrawal of the National Guard, as well as the concession of a return of 15 per cent of their wage-cut.

In an effort to break the strike, the bishop and Barry, president of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor are advising the workers to have faith in the Roosevelt plan and wait for it to take effect. But the strikers have had their taste of "promises."

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. is known for its ruthless treatment of its workers. The directors of this concern are closely tied up with leading Boston banks having Morgan connections and have built up their reserve of over 15 million dollars on the sweat and toil of the workers. From 1922 until recently the company held a company union over the heads of the workers which forced through wage cut after wage cut and new speed-up schemes.

When they could no longer put over this brutal policy on the workers who voted the company union out of existence, they agreed to bring in the United Textile Workers. While wage cutting has continued stockholders have received their dividends regularly and the reserves of the company have continued to pile up. Now the workers are demanding back some of the wages they have had to sacrifice to maintain the profits of the company intact.

Roosevelt Orders Final Repeal of Gold Basis

Currency No Longer to Be Valued in Relation to Gold Backing; Purchasing Power of the Dollar to Fall As More Inflation Is Being Prepared

WASHINGTON, May 26.—President Roosevelt has just ordered Congress to pass a law declaring that the United States is legally and definitely off the gold standard. This will remove all American money from any relation to gold, American money will be backed and valued only in relation to the credit of the government, and will not be convertible into gold.

Money Not Backed By Gold.

The American government will no longer have any legal obligation to pay its debts in gold, even if provided for in "gold clauses" in its bonds which are supposed to guarantee payments in gold.

All American money is now only paper money not secured by any gold.

More Inflation.

This act is only further proof that the Roosevelt government is being forced to embark upon a sweeping program of currency inflation which will mean cheapening money, rising prices, declining purchasing power, and a lower standard of living for the masses.

Weapon Against Britain.

Roosevelt's request for the legal abandonment of the gold standard for American currency is also part of the attempt to have a powerful weapon with which to fight the British capitalists in the forthcoming Economic Conference, since this move will give American manufacturers a chance to sell their goods cheaply in foreign markets against British competition.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL IN MORGAN PAY PLOTTED AGAINST U. S. S. R.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—One of the most significant of the startling disclosures made yesterday at the Senate Committee investigation is the fact that one of the government's professional "red baiters" was on the Morgan stock tip graft list.

The man is Robert E. Olds, under-secretary of the Treasury during Hoover's administration, and subsequently a member of the American Reparations Commission abroad.

In 1927, Olds, as a state department official, acting for the United States government, gave all the American newspapers a deliberately false story, manufactured by himself and his agents, which contained forged documents claiming to show that the Soviet Union was attempting to stir in Mexico hatred for the United States.

These vile forgeries were part of the state department's attempt to arouse intervention hysteria in this country.

The Hearst papers spread these forgeries throughout their nation-wide press service.

BARRICADES IN BERLIN

BY KLAUS NEUKRANTZ
ILLUSTRATED BY WALTER QUIRT

Printed by Special Permission of INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

All Workers are urged to read this book and spread it among their friends.

THE STORY THUS FAR: The workers of the proletarian district, Wedding, in Berlin, demonstrate May Day, 1929, despite the ban issued by the Socialist Police Chief, Zoergiebel. The workers' demonstration is attacked by the police.

The following are actual documents from the press and police reports in Berlin of the days that followed:

* * *

Half an hour earlier the Ministry of the Interior telephoned for the third time during the night offering the help of the Reichswehr troops who were standing in readiness, but he had refused it. The police commander had promised him shortly after midnight that all resistance would be crushed by the dawn of May 3rd. Ten minutes later the commander's car had left the president's villa with full powers for unhampered action and up to now not a single intelligible report had come through from the Alexanderplatz. Would it not have been better if he had run across himself? But the commander had been dead against it!

Nervously he put down his cigar. Evidently he could not stand the heavy tobacco any longer.

"Berger—what is the time?"

The official jumped. "Two minutes to six, sir." After a pause he added: "Perhaps some black coffee would do you good, sir?" He made a slight bow in his chair towards his chief as he said it. When he observed that the president did not take the slightest notice, he leaned back again in his chair. "If all goes well," he was thinking, "I shall perhaps get two days additional leave. But, by God I wouldn't like to be in his skin! What he must feel like—a fine social democrat!" His thoughts became confused again.

The thick-set figure of the president was standing at the window. He pushed the velvet curtain aside. The first cold, grey-blue light of dawn came in the high window and mingled with the yellow rays of the electric chandelier, producing an unpleasant dead light.

Outside the wrought-iron gates the president saw the dew-moistened helmets of the police on guard. They were kicking their heels to keep warm. Behind the dew-laden gardens of the quiet suburb a grey streak appeared on the horizon. The third of May!

The fat, perspiring face dropped with a soft sound against the cool windowpane. The hours of inactive waiting had eaten into the bull-like brutality of the former metal worker like a devouring acid.

In the pale light of dawn, the flabby face of the president with its expressionless, glassy gaze, was frozen to a distorted yellow mask.

The telephone rang.

The official jumped up and took the receiver.

"Hallo. Hallo. Yes. Yes. The President's room. Yes. Speaking. Yes. Yes. At once!" The official turned, receiver in hand:

"Northern district group command on the line, sir—action commenced five minutes ago!"

The tired face of the president relaxed—he smiled.

Grete took two and three steps at a time as she dashed down the stairs in number 3. Close behind her was the dark-haired factory girl from Manolis'. Doors slammed and were bolted from the inside. An iron pail rolled noisely down the steps and was left lying in a corner. From the alley the heavy noise of an armored car shook the house.

Tak . . tak . . tak . . tak . . rrrrrrtak . . . The short, sharp bark of a machine-gun. Plaster and dust fell from the dirty grey walls of the passage. A third person came out of a door which slammed behind him and stumbled heavily downstairs behind the two girls. It was still dark on the narrow stairs.

The front door was torn open just as Grete had reached the last step in her attempt to escape through the passage at the back. In the grey light of the morning stood the sharp silhouette of a man with rumpled, disordered hair. The left arm hung stiffly down, black moisture trickled over his hand. The paper boy of the Vorwaerts had been fired at by the police.

Through the half-open door, Grete heard an officer's loud voice. Steel helmets and uniform buttons glittered out of a cloud of morning mist and powdery smoke. A policeman rushed past with raised carbine. The alley swarmed with men roaring and firing. The door banged to and swallowed the momentary view of the alley. The tobacco girl was trying to lift the heavy iron bar into position.

Butt ends thundered against the door.

"Open—or we shoot!" someone shouted from outside. "Quickly. See that you get away," she whispered terrified, while she stil tried to push the iron further into the hooks which at present only held the edge of the bar. Grete tore the wounded man with her across the yard, thinking that the girl was following.

With a superhuman effort the girl hung with her whole weight on the iron bar. Her small trembling body was pressed against the timber shaken by the blows which the police rained on to the door from the outside. Only hold on, was her sole thought, otherwise the other two are lost!

Her head was thrown against the hard wood by a terrible blow from outside. Stunned she fell backward. Her hands slowly slipped from the bar. The beating and shooting became merged in her ears in a gurgling roar. With a metallic clank the bar jumped from the hook—the door was open.

She staggered trying in vain now to escape towards the yard. Peng—her hands with stretched fingers flew into the air, her knees gave way and then she fell without a sound on her face in the middle of the passage.

Passage and yard were occupied, the searching of the houses for arms began. For hours the young, dark-haired tobacco girl lay amidst blood and dirt on the grey stone floor. The police might have thought she was dead, they did not allow anyone to come near. Once one of the attackers went over to her, bent down and picked up a moist shred of a garment from her back with the tip of his finger. Her back was a black, wet pulp of blood, flesh and pieces of cloth.

"Jesus—it's effective at short distances!" he said to one of his mates and dropped the rag again. A few hours later the tobacco worker—Sophie Herder—was dead.

* * *

House after house was occupied, flats searched, cupboards torn open, children dragged out of their beds, mattresses thrown on to the floor. Where were the Reds? Where were their arms? The women stood in the flats, arms akimbo next to the policemen, and held their tongues. Not a word was to be got out of them.

"Find your 'sharp-shooters' yourselves if you want them!"

"Where is your husband?"

"How should I know, I'm not his wet nurse!"

"Have you arms in this flat?"

"Of course . . . knife and fork, and a cooking pot too!"

"Damned vermin!"

Beside the armored car which had stopped outside number 6 there stood the Deputy G. with his great black hat on, protesting against the arbitrary arrests. His presence protected the arrested from being manhandled, there and then on the street. Indiscriminately the police arrested all who fell into their hands. Should Berlin be treated to the farce of a handful of proletarians keeping thousands of policemen, equipped with the most modern weapons at bay for three days?

"The gang is still inside, sir. We'll get 'em out—you bet your life," shouted the officer to the deputy and then dashed furiously into the next house.

(To Be Continued.)

16 SEAMEN STILL HELD ON ISLAND

Marine Union Urges Militant Defense

NEW YORK.—Sixteen foreign-born seamen are being held on Ellis Island and face deportation for their militant participation in the fight of the 200 homeless seamen at Jane St. "Y" mission two weeks ago.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Waterfront Unemployed Council have issued a call for their defense which states in part:

"The workers must protest to Secretary Perkins and demand the release of these seamen who fought shoulder to shoulder with the native-born seamen against starvation conditions.

"Let no seaman or harbor worker be fooled by the propaganda of 'foreign-born versus native-born workers. Those who would split our ranks on this issue are our worst enemies.

"Andy Fuerseth, president of the defunct International Seamen's Union, which keeps its organizational apparatus to aid the war plans of the bosses; is a member of the Supreme War Board and originally entered this country by deserting a foreign ship. The person, Joseph Smith, who is now circulating a petition for the ousting of foreign-born seamen from American ships is backed by Fuerseth and Hamilton Fish. Smith is a native of London.

"Matthew Woll, leader of the attacks on both native and foreign-born workers was born in Luxemburg. The bosses don't object to foreigners if they serve to split the ranks of the workers.

"Send protests immediately, demand the release of these 16 fighters. Seamen and harbor workers, close the ranks and fight for unemployment insurance at the expense of the shipping owners, against pay-cuts, for full crews and dock gangs."

Page Refuses to Readmit Seamen

NEW YORK. — "Captain" Page, head of the Jane Street mission, refused to readmit a number of the seamen, tried in court last week for resisting eviction from the mission, when visited by the men and a delegation of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

The court judge, a notorious "liberal," Goldstein, said that Page had agreed to "let by-gones be by-gones."

Yesterday Page stated, "I merely promised to consider readmittance. If it were not for the Marine Workers Industrial Union, things would be a lot better on the waterfront." Page of course meant better for the holy racketeers. The delegation told him things would be better when his kind were run off the waterfront.

ORGANIZE WATERFRONT TEAM

NEW YORK. — The Waterfront Unemployed Council appeals for contributions of baseball bats, balls, gloves, etc. to help their team. Send all equipment to 149 Broad St.

GENERAL PERSHING "RECIPROCATES!" —By Burck.



Demonstrate Against the Impending Imperialist War on National Youth Day—May 30th!

Communist Party Calls Toilers to Nat'l Youth Day

NEW YORK.—The New York District of the Communist Party issued a statement yesterday supporting National Youth Day, May 30 and called upon "all workers, youth, adult, organized and unorganized, of all political beliefs, and affiliations to unite their forces in order to make this National Youth Day a historic day for the working-class."

Against Imperialist War

Pointing out that wars are now raging in China and South America, under the clouds of peace talk, and that a world war and an attack upon the Soviet Union is a momentary danger the Communist Party statement says "Let us in united ranks make May 30 a mighty day of struggle against imperialist war"!

* * *

YOUNG SOCIALIST IN CLEVELAND VOTE TO JOIN

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—Militantly responding to the call of Ben Gray, District Organizer of the Young Communist League, the city membership meeting of the Young People's Socialist League voted at their meeting last night to participate in a body in the National Youth Day anti-war demonstration and parade on May 30.

* * *

SPEED PREPARATIONS IN TOLEDO

TOLEDO, Ohio.—The Young Communist League here is speeding up all preparations for the National Youth Day demonstration which will be held here, May 30th, 7 p. m. at Wilson Park.

A few days ago the Y. C. L. here distributed leaflets to the 300 boys who were entraining to go to the forced labor camp, at Camp Knox, Kentucky.

* * *

N. J. YOUTH MEET IN PERTH AMBOY

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 26.—The greatest outpouring of youth ever got together in New Jersey, will assemble in Perth Amboy, N. J., May 30th, this year. They will come from the Hollanders Fur factory and the Trenton Doll Workers Union, which at this moment are on strike. Also from the sweat-shops, Unemployed Councils, Sport, Social and Literary clubs, from farms, Young Communist League and Y. P. S. L. from all parts of New Jersey to take part in the National Youth Day celebrations.

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS MEET ON OF 9 IN DISTRICT 7

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 26.—The National Youth Day demonstration against fascism, hunger, and war will be held here Tuesday, May 30th, at 1 p. m. at Bridge Square.

This is one of nine National Youth Day demonstrations to be held in every section of District no. 9.

* * *

MEET IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 26.—National Youth Day, May 30th, will be held in Youngstown for the third year.

Delegations are coming in by truck and car from Masury, Newcastle, Warren, Farrell and Newton Falls to the Youngstown National Youth Day.

* * *

YOUTH DAY STREET RUN

NEW YORK.—A street run to arouse interest in National Youth Day will be held today at 2:30 p. m. starting from 40th Street and 13th Ave., in Brooklyn.

Slogans against imperialist war, for unemployment insurance, etc., will be carried by the runners. Youth from the following organizations will take part: Young Communist League, Boro Park, Bath Beach and Coney Island Labor Sports Union, International Labor Defense, International Workers Order, Boro Park Workers Clubs, and individual athleates and young workers.

Y.C.L. NEEDS VOLUNTEERS

The Y.C.L. wishes workers who can spare the time to assist in the preparations (paint signs, etc.) for National Youth Day. Call on 5th floor, 50 East 13th Street.

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Leaving 50 E. 13th St. Sunday, 8:30 a.m. Returning Sunday Evening—Round Trip $1. Anyone interested in organizing Tent Colony in Wocolona invited. Plans will be discussed at the Camp.
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"Present Task of a Workers' Press"
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Young Workers! Demonstrate Against War on National Youth Day

A National Guardsman Tells of Attack on Wisc. Farmers

Eye-Witness Account Describes How Vicious Lies Were Used by Officers to Whip Up Hatred

Vicious lies about the "terrible" farmers of Wisconsin were hammered into the heads of national guardsmen by their officers to whip them up into a frenzy of hatred. Kept in ignorance of the issues of the milk strike, and driven on by their officers, the national guardsmen attacked the milk strikers with clubs, guns and tear gas.

These facts are revealed in the following letter from a national guardsman of Wisconsin:

* * *

By a National Guard Correspondent

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—I am one of the National Guardsmen who was sent up into Shawano County to fight the farmers who were on strike.

The first day we met the farmers at the cemetery right in Shawano County. They wanted to fight with their fists. The National Guardsmen wouldn't. The farmers called the National Guardsmen all kinds of names, such as "school boys" and "boy scouts." Then they would ask us if we could handle those pistols, if we could shoot them. Then we would chase them along the road, and they would go very slowly. They refused to go fast.

We had to walk behind them to make them go. Then they'd get off the trucks and go into a farmer's field to get drinks of water; when we'd go after them, the farmers would kick us off because we had no right to go on their land.

About nine o'clock they were all home. That was all for that day, and all we had to do then was stand around.

Threw Gas Bombs

The next afternoon we met the farmers again, at the same place. Before we got to them, we started throwing gas bombs, from about 75 feet distance. Then the farmers would turn their trucks around and try to get away. We didn't do any clubbing then. We just threw gas. We then chased the farmers away from there. Another officer came along and told us to go after them.

The farmers were driving away in their trucks. There were about 350 to 400. There were about 2,000 of us —1,500 guardsmen and 500 deputies. We got on the trucks and chased them. The farmers thought they weren't going fast enough, so they went all the faster. Our trucks were much speedier than theirs. We soon caught up with them.

The last truck of the farmers and the first truck of the National Guards started fighting. The guards threw tear gas bombs into the truck of the farmers. We drove up alongside of it, and they threw several of the gas bombs back into our truck.

There was smoke between both trucks, and neither the National Guards nor the farmers could see anything. The trucks were going about fifty to sixty miles an hour. The trucks were about two feet apart.

Farmers Clubbed

The National Guardsmen leaned over the side, and hit the farmers over the head with their clubs. The guards wanted to get ahead of the farmers' trucks, but they couldn't do it. The guards were also shooting gas guns into the first and second truck of the farmers ahead of them. The farmers got up ahead a little, and then stopped when they saw they couldn't get away.

The farmers jumped out of the trucks and started running across the fields. The guards jumped out of the truck about the same time as the farmers, and started after them. Then they started beating the farmers over the heads with clubs.

Some of the younger farmers got away, but most of them were caught. The older farmers got beaten up the most because they couldn't get away. One old man, 65 years old, got his head split. A couple of rocks were thrown at us.

Herded In Trucks

After they had the farmers all rounded up, they put them in the captured trucks. We made them face the cabs in front, and the guards would stand behind them with loaded pistols. The strikers weren't allowed to talk.

If one of the farmers would ask where his son or his friend was, the guards would poke him in the ribs and make him shut up. Then we took the farmers back to town. Some of the farmers that were fighting on the hill got away, into another county. The guards were only deputized in Shawano County and weren't allowed to follow them. They kept on going into the other county, while the guards followed them anyway, and started beating them up the same as before.

Most of the farmers were captured. Then the guards took them back over the county line into Shawano County. The farmers were put into the Fair Grounds building. There they were guarded with machine guns. That was all the fighting there was. It didn't last long. The newspapers in Milwaukee said there were 15,000 farmers, but this isn't true.

About 10 per cent or less of the guards didn't like what they were doing. But most of them would brag about hitting the farmers. Some of them never hit a farmer; still they bragged about it. When they went home, they put mercurochrome on their clubs, and kept them for souvenirs, and said it was blood. Some even put on ketchup.

Guardsmen Egged On By Lies

They told us beforehand that the farmers had beaten up ten National Guardsmen and some deputies. They told us stories about how terrible the farmers were till we were scared of them. Civilians would come to us and say: "Well, tomorrow you're going to get a beating."

There were many scabs in between the farmers even though they were striking. These scabs would squeal on the other farmers. One farmer said that his neighbor had dynamite and was going to dynamite the creamery. There was never any dynamite found, and never a creamery blown up.

We never got any notice before we were called. We were called, and a few hours afterwards we were there, before we knew what it was all about. They just marched us from the armory onto the train, and away we went.

Guardsmen Also Robbed

Now we haven't even gotten our pay yet. The county and state are quarrelling over who is going to pay for our work. They furnished us with automatics and ammunition. But when we left, they took all the ammunition from us up there; they didn't take the guns away until we got home.

While we were fighting, nobody cared for any one else. No one of us got hurt, but if he had, no one would have paid attention to him. It seemed as if we forgot about everything except the orders that were given to us. We just did what we were told, as if we had no heads on our shoulders.

There was no drilling; no saluting officers, or addressing them as "sir." We were just told "Go and get them." That was all our orders.

None of us knew what the farmers were striking for. We would talk about it sometimes. Some of the fellows would say they ought to get a raise. Then someone would ask what they are getting now, and nobody would know. Not even the officer knew.

I hope you will publish this. Maybe I'll send you some more news later on.

—A National Guardsman of Wisconsin.

Marine Tells How to Do Anti-War Work

Editor, Daily Worker:

In this morning's Daily Worker a comrade from Cleveland states that in his opinion, the soldiers in the U.S.A. are very much neglected. This comrade further writes that the soldiers play the most important role in times of revolution, whether bourgeois or social.

As a serviceman in the armed forces of imperialistic Uncle Sam, I thoroughly agree with the sentiments this comrade so ably expresses. Let me give two instances, in the first where some comrades actually do more harm than good, in fighting against militarism, in the second how, in my opinion, members of the Party and comrades in general should carry on this work. Comrades should enlighten soldiers, not antagonize them.

On the 10th of September, 1932, under the auspices of the Unemployed Councils of New York, there was a gigantic protest march from Union Sq. to City Hall. At that time, I was standing on the sidewalk close to the curb on the corner of Union Sq. and 17th St., in dress uniform, watching this wonderful demonstration of courageous workers, marching in militant ranks and voicing their demands for bread in thunderous tones.

Suddenly, a woman, breaking from the ranks of the marching workers, a venomous look in her eyes, yelling at the top of her lungs "All war funds to the unemployed," lunged toward me, and I dare say had I not beaten a hasty retreat, my personal feelings, if not my uniform, undoubtedly would have suffered injury.

A little later, a young worker, wearing a Y.C.L. button, engaged me in conversation. After making a few appropriate remarks, and speaking about conditions of the working class in general, he patiently and correctly explained to me the purpose and reason for this march.

A Class-Conscious Leatherneck.

'No Food, No Work' Slogan of Hungry Youth at Camp Knox

(By a Labor Camp Correspondent.)

CAMP KNOX, Kentucky.—Our company received a clipping from the Cleveland Press stating that wrinkles were being filled out of the stomachs of Cleveland's forest army, that we were very happy and contented with conditions in Camp Knox. It also stated that we were being fed very good; that our menu comprised of pork chops, french fried potatoes, toast, butter and coffee for breakfast; chicken and salad dressing, sliced pineapples, bread butter and coffee for dinner; roast pork, or roast beef, potatoes, and such like for supper. That we got all we could eat.

That is not true. We did not get enough to eat, the food is not good. Neither do we get pork chops or chicken. We did get roast beef and roast pork several different times, but it was so tough, that you could not cut it with a razor, and we did not get enough of it.

Four Seconds to Eat.

We had to march to chow in columns of two to the mess hall, there we had to go in single file to be served. There were 215 men in our company, the first 150 would be able to eat their first serving and be in line 4 seconds while the rest were eating their first serving. When they had finished eating and were ready to go back to their second, there was nothing for them. So you can see that they could not possibly be satisfied.

We were sent out on a work detail April 27th and worked like hell till noon. We had for dinner that day pork and beans, yes, just beans, no pork. The men were very hungry and when they did not get enough, they began rattling their muskets, and shouting "We want food".

Men Protest.

For about 5 minutes they kept that up, then the lieutenant came in and the workers started to shout, "No food, no work." The lieutenant told them that they were only allowed 36c for each man and that they would have to be satisfied with what they got.

But he was silenced right away. The men started shouting, "We want food"; we came down here to work for $1 a day as long as we were fed, but we did not come down to work and starve."

The men sat in the mess hall shouting for more food until 1 o'clock. It was time for everybody to go back to work. Over half of the company was in the mess hall shouting for their rights.

Well, they finally got more food, 15 gallon cans of pork and beans were opened up, the men got all they could eat for that day. The food has been pretty fair ever since.

Army Drills.

On the days that there was not any work detail we had to go through army drills which comprised squad movements, flank movements, company movements and some manuals of arms. Also we were taught how to handle our tools such as axes, picks, shovels, cross cut saws and such. We were also taught to be patriotic to the flag; our company commanders and army officers told us that President Roosevelt had done a great thing when he gave us a job at the rate of $1 a day.

No Savings Possible.

Yes, we were getting $1 a day. That we might be able to take up on our shoulders the responsibility that the Associated Charities should have kept on theirs. After we have spent 6 months there in camp, we will go home no better off than we were when we left. Our pockets will be empty, our families will still need charity, so what will we have accomplished?

Demonstrate National Youth Day May 30, against sweatshop conditions and for increased wages for young

Wage Cuts and Poisoned Food in U.S. Army

Wage cuts and food rations cut in armed forces of U. S. A. started, as far as I know, about three years ago. Since then there were three wage and food ration cuts.

In the summer of 1931 at Camp Grant, Illinois National Guard, the dinner was poisoned and the men received sandwiches. Not satisfied, the whole first battalion of the 131st Infantry refused to go on duty, and the second meal, a real one, was served.

In 1932, a uniform menu was served for all men, a beef stew—without beef or such that you ate because there was nothing else and nobody wants to do any extra duty, and so commanders pocketed a few cool easy hundred dollars, taken out of the sweating hides of the enlisted men due to their ignorance.

Right from the beginning of 1932, it was clear what the Roosevelt administration would do. First there was another wage cut in the army in general and for the National Guard on duty, too, where we saw that the National Guard troops on duty at Taylorville, Ill., guarding scabs for coal barons, received a 50 per cent wage cut.

Food rations are cut again.

All that could be prevented if the Y.C.L. will live up to its name of fighters against war and struggle against militarism, but alas there are anti-committees on paper only, and all the action resolutions remain a scrap of paper.

Maybe we are waiting for mountains to come over to us instead of vice-versa.

Armads.

'HE WHO HAS THE YOUTH HAS THE ARMY'

By LLOYD BROWN

"He who has the Youth has the Army," wrote Karl Liebknecht, martyred fighter against militarism and leader of the workingclass youth movement. Today in America we are witnessing the most intense drive on the part of the Roosevelt government to militarize the youth and prepare them for imperialist war.

Despite the flood of government propaganda that has been released emphasizing that the "civilian conservation corps" forced labor camps are not military in character, numerous reports from the boys in these camps to the **Young Worker** and **Daily Worker** show this to be a lie. Only last week 200 unemployed young fellows were dismissed from Camp Devens, Mass., because they refused to sign a pledge to join the army in case of war.

Because of the mass protest developed against these camps the first issue of "Happy Days," government paper for the boys in this camp, contains the following in its Question and Answer column:

Q.—"Is this work an adjunct of the U. S. Army?" A.—"Absolutely not."

But immediately following is a statement which exposes the lie:

Q.—"Who is responsible for the conduct of these camps? A.—The Army officers placed in charge."

Plans have been made for 275,000



KARL LIEBKNECHT

boys to be placed in these camps by July. In the first week of Congressional sessions following Roosevelt's inauguration the appropriations for the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the Citizen's Military Training Camps were increased by more than one million dollars. Intensive recruiting has already begun for these summer war training camps. More than 100,000 young men are enrolled in the National Guard.

Besides these more open forms of militarizing youth, American capitalism is developing many new concealed forms of rallying the youth for imperialist war.

The yellow Hearst papers are backing a drive of the Crusaders to recruit one million young boys into its Junior Division. A national call has been issued by these jingoists to the young men entitled "WAKE UP AMERICA!" (the American translation of the battle-cry of Hitler's "Germany Awake") The call concludes with the appeal:

"Our one and only purpose is to meet this national emergency by uniting all Red-Blooded American Youth for the protection and preservation of our country."

One of the most recent of these developments is the "Yeomanette" movement in the Bronx, N. Y. Under the slogan of "Protection and Loyalty" efforts are being made in the Roosevelt High School to enroll 8,000 young girls into this organization. Weekly military drills are planned in the school gym. This movement is under the direction of an ex-Army officer.

The tremendous growth of pacifism in the colleges, which is being directed by bourgeois-controlled organizations, was shown in the student poll on war last week in 70 colleges. This pacifist spirit is one of the means the bosses use in diverting the anti-war hatred of the youth into "harmless channels." But this pacifism, above all, serves the purpose of stifling the revolutionary struggle against war.

Passive resistance is urged "to stop all wars." The official student paper of Brown University states:

"Old men make the wars and the young men fight them. If the young men refuse to fight their wars there will be no more wars."

Such propaganda as this effectively serves the purpose of blinding the students to the causes of war (which grow out of the capitalist system) and preventing them from joining the revolutionary working class forces in the struggle against imperialist war.

This concerted drive of the Roosevelt government to mobilize the young workers and students for imperialist war preparations must be answered with increased activity of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League among the youth to win them for Leninist struggle against imperialist war, and for the defense of the Soviet Union, the only World Power really fighting for peace.

With the support of the entire working class movement, and under the leadership of the Young Communist League, the Third National Youth Day, May 30, must rally tens of thousands of young workers in a mighty demonstration against Wall Street's war program and militarization of youth.

The heroism of the Japanese Young Communist League in the struggle—both in the shops and in the barracks—against their own imperialist government's ruthless plunder of China is a striking example which all American young workers must follow.

Young Workers! Demonstrate on National Youth Day, May 30!

All Out Against the Bosses' Program of Hunger and War!

Join the ranks of the Young Communist League in order to be able to struggle more effectively against the war plans of our ruling class!

Japan Makes Munition from U. S. Scrap Iron Near the Soviet Border

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—The Golden Dragoon of the O and O Line, just sailed for Japan with 1,500 tons of scrap iron.

A reliable man that's working aboard the Golden Dragoon, told me that Japan has contracted for 100,000 tons of scrap iron with different companies here. The O and O Line contracted to transport 50,000 tons of it.

The same man told me that the scrap is taken to some munition factory close to Vladivostok and turned into munition.—C.

WAR PREFARATIONS BOOST METALS

The rising tide of war throughout the world is reflected in various reports concerning metal industries.

The **Remington Arms Co.** of Bridgeport, Conn., has increased its operating schedule from three to five days a week as a result of increased orders.

General Motors has secured a contract from the United States War Department to furnish 386 trucks and 123 station wagons to be used in the field artillery divisions of the National Guard.

The contracted amounted to $384,473.

Exports of iron and steel during March were the highest for any month since July, 1931, the Department of Commerce reported last month. Japan was again leading the market, taking 33,761 tons out of the export total of 80,567 tons. Most of this was scrap metal, to be used for the manufacture of war materials.

"FIX BAYONETS—AGAINST WHOM?"

By W. MAAS

This is one of the most important pamphlets issued by the Young Communist League in the United States. It is most vital that it should be put in the hands of every young worker. Especially should it reach members of the National Guard, who are forced by the bosses to guard boss property, suppress strikes, break up demonstrations, and murder fellow workers.

This pamphlet has been written for the very purpose of enlightening workers as to the role of the National Guard in the capitalist system. No young worker or member of the National Guard could possibly read this pamphlet to the end without having his class consciousness awakened, and if it is put in his hands, he will read it. It is written in clear, direct, simple workers' language, forceful and alive.

John, a young mill worker, hears of how he can make extra money by joining the National Guard where he is to have a swell time parading in gold-buttoned uniforms, playing ball, swimming, etc. After a short time he is to get two weeks' vacation with pay! John jumps at the chance. But John soon finds out that there isn't much swimming and ball throwing in the National Guard. He is taught to shoot a gun, parry with a bayonet, and the best way to finish an enemy.

He finds out you have to take insults from officers, that the brass-buetoned uniforms are paid for by nobody but John at three times what they are worth, and that the vacation turns out to be a big fake—in plain words, two weeks of hard work. In the end, after he's been cheated and tricked out of his small pay, he comes back from camp without money and with a backache and blisters on his feet.

John reads the papers and begins to talk with the fellows while at drill. He notices it isn't so funny that all of the big guys, the colonels and majors and brigadier-generals and even petty officers, of the National Guard are all of the boss class. They are heads of corporations, bankers, and stockholders in ammunition factories. There is a list in the pamphlet that covers four pages, names of capitalists that are officers in the National Guard!

Refuse to Shoot Strikers

One night coming out of the armory he is given a copy of the Daily Worker by a worker. He reads how the National Guard was used by Rockefeller to massacre striking miners and their wives and children in Ludlow, Col. After that he buys more Dailies. He finds out that sometimes the workers in the National Guard refused to shoot strikers and went over to the side of the workers. He finds out who has to do the fighting and who makes the money in wars. He reads of the Soviet Union. . . .

John joins the Young Communist League.

John in the National Guard learned how to shoot and how to use a bayonet, but now John knows his enemy and on whom to turn the gun.

"War Fills Pockets of Capitalists" Lenin

Lenin Shows Path of Proletarian Struggle Against Imperialist War

"The war fills the pockets of the capitalists to whom an ocean of gold is flowing from the treasuries of the great powers. The war is provoking an unreasoning bitterness against the enemy, and the bourgeoisie does its best to divert the dissatisfaction of the people into those channels, to divert their attention from the **main enemy**, the government and the ruling classes of their own country. The war, however, carrying with it untold miseries and horrors for the toiling masses, enlightens and steels the best representatives of the working class. If perish we must, let us perish in the struggle for our own cause, for the cause of the workers, for the Socialist revolution and not for the interests of the capitalists, landowners, and Tsars—this is what every class conscious worker sees and feels." —(Lenin, "The Imperialist War," ch. "Appeal on the War," p. 213.)

* * *

"What is this war being fought for? Why these unheard-of miseries it brings humanity? The government and the bourgeoisie of every belligerent country are squandering millions of rubles on books and papers blaming the opponent, arousing in the



V. I. LENIN

people a furious hatred for the enemy, stopping before no lie whatever in order to picture themselves as the country that was unjustly attacked and is now "defending" itself. In reality, this is a war between two groups of predatory great powers, and it is fought for the division of colonies, for the enslavement of other nations, for advantages and privileges in the world market. This is a most reactionary war, a war of modern slave-holders fought for the purpose of retaining and strengthening capitalist slavery." (Lenin, "The Imperialist War," ch. "Appeal on the War," p. 211.)

"Militarization is now penetrating the whole of social life. Imperialism is an embittered struggle of the big powers for division and re-division of the world—it must, therefore, inevitably lead to further militarization in all countries, including the neutral and small countries. What will the proletarian women do against this? Will they only curse every war and everything pertaining to war, only demand disarmament? Never will women of an oppressed class, which is a really revolutionary class, reconcile themselves to such a shameful role. They will say to their sons:

"You will soon grow big. They will put a gun in your hands. Take it and study thoroughly the art of war. This knowledge is essential for proletarians—not in order to fire on their brothers, the workers of other countries, as is being done in the present war and as the traitors to Socialism will counsel you to do—but in order to fight against the bourgeoisie of their own country, in order to put an end to exploitation, poverty and wars, not by means of pious wishes, but by means of victory over the bourgeoisie and by disarming it.

"If one refrains from conducting such propaganda, and precisely such propaganda in connection with the present war, then it would be better not to utter at all big phrases about international revolutionary social-democracy, about the socialist revolution and war against war." (From article "On "Disarmament.")

* * *

"An oppressed class which does not strive to learn to handle weapons, to possess weapons, would only deserve that it should be treated as slaves. We may not forget, without becoming converted into bourgeois pacifists or opportunists, that we are living in a class society and that there is not and cannot be any way out from that except by class struggle and the overthrow of the power of the ruling class.

"In every class society—whether based on slavery, serfdom or, as now, on wage labor—the oppressing class is an armed class. Not only the existing standing armies, but also the existing militias—even in the most democratic bourgeois republics, like Switzerland—represent the arming of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. This is such an elementary truth that it is hardly necessary specially to dwell upon it. It is sufficient to recall the employment of troops (the republican democratic militia included) against strikers, an occurrence common, without exception to all capitalist countries. The arming of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat is one of the most dominating, basic and important facts of contemporary capitalist society." (From article "On Disarmament.")

Poll Shows Trend Against Militarism Among U. S. Students

A war poll conducted by the Intercollegiate Disarmament Council in 70 American colleges and universities, showed the unmistakable growth of anti-war sentiment among the students of the United States.

The authorities of several colleges, including the College of the City of New York, University of Nebraska, and Hartwick College in upper New York State, refused to let their students vote in the poll on the ground that it was "treasonable."

Of the 22,627 students voting 39 per cent were opposed to participation in any war, while another 33 per cent would fight" only if the United States were invaded." Only 28 per cent of the students voting expressed their willingness to fight in any war declared by the United States government.

The poll, which was initiated as a result of the vote in the Oxford Union, student debating society in Oxford University, England, not to fight under any circumstances, reflects the rapid breakdown of militarist illusions among the middle-class young intellectuals, and their disappearing faith in the virtues of the present social order.

HOW THE BOSSES PREPARE FOR IMPERIALIST WORLD WAR

Speed Militarization of Labor to Prepare Whole Economic System for War

"There is one branch of industry which is untouched by the crisis. This is the war industry. It grows continuously despite the crisis.

—STALIN."

* * *

By D. B.

There is no sphere of the economic, political and cultural life of the contemporary capitalist countries which is not drawn in most actively into the preparation of new imperialist wars.

It is natural that militant imperialism would direct its attention, in the first place, towards a suitable selection of military forces. In line with that, the general staffs are conducting a thorough fascization of the cadres of officers. This fascization proceeds at a more rapid pace than that of the general apparatus of civil servants.

The selection of political elements and the compactness of armies is obtained by the weeding out of "politically unreliable elements" and by placing recruits from the working class and petty bourgeois and kulak elements. Groups whose reliability is tried and proven are formed into selected military units—the symbol of those small "professional" armies which are the dream of the military theoreticians of fascism, like Fuller, Zoldan and others.

Seek to Protect Rear.

At the same time the bourgeoisie is developing a feverish activity to insure peace "at home" in the rear of the armies. For that purpose it has launched a reign of fascist terror in several countries; has developed military and sport organizations of a purely fascist nature; has taken many organizational measures to mobilize the whole economic and social life of whole countries.

These, as well as an increasing leaning of the social democratic parties towards fascism, are methods pursued by the bourgeoisie towards insuring peace at home in the event of war, and all attempts to save the capitalist world from the haunting spectre of imperialist war being turned into a civil war against the ruling class of exploiters and oppressors.

However, the bourgeoisie is directing its main attention towards securing an adequate economic base for the future war.

The colossal growth in "man-slaughter" industries amid a terrific and an ever sharpening crisis of capitalism is a most characteristic illustration of the methods and tempos with which the bourgeoisie is preparing itself for war.

* * *

Japanese imperialism is going through the most serious economic and financial crisis.

Many branches of its economy are at present in an extremely precarious condition. The supplies of unsold goods are mounting daily. At the same time, according to the American press, Japanese war plants are working day and night. Large private plants are re-equipped and adapted to the requirements of war.

Despite a strict censorship, the bourgeois Japanese press does not hide the intense activity of Japanese industry on orders placed by the war ministry. The newspaper "Tokio Asaki" stated at the end of 1932 that "orders placed by the war ministry with small and middle sized private undertakings will reach this year the sum of 200 million yen. These undertakings will be assured uninterrupted production till April, 1934."

According to the data of the Japanese ministry of trade, the number of industrial establishments was 64,435 towards the end of 1932, having increased in the course of the year by 2,201. These figures reflect the growth of small plants working only on orders of the war and navy departments.

New Industrial Regions.

New industrial regions are being created, such as in the Northwestern part of Honjo, where have been erected two electric power plants with a capacity of 270,000 kwt. large nitrogen plants, chlorine works, etc. This whole region has a purely military value.

In this respect Japan is not an exception. The bourgeoisie of other countries is developing no less a feverish activity despite the ravages of the crisis. The construction of a new and powerful nitrogen combine with a yearly capacity of 150,000 tons of pure nitrogen has just been completed in Billingham, England. The English chemical industry is developing the production of aniline dyestuffs, which are the intermediary chemicals for the production of poison gases. In the face of the complete or partial idleness of several English metallurgical plants, the English bourgeoisie is constructing a new metallurgical combine.

Armament Exports Rise.

French armament works show an intense activity along the lines of both perfecting new branches of the war industry and intensifying export of armaments.

Despite the severity of the crisis during 1932, Poland succeeded in that year in launching its own production of heavy artillery and tanks. Several private plants of military significance, such as the shell-producing plant "Pocisk", the chemical plant "Azot", and the automobile factory "Ursus", were taken over by the war department, whose orders keep these plants from a complete collapse.

All of the above signifies that the crisis does not prevent the bourgeoisie from expanding, not only its **military** industry proper, but also those branches of "peaceful" industry, which have a direct bearing on military preparations.

The problem of preparing capitalist economy for war is closely linked with the question of finding means for financing these preparations in the face of terrific financial crisis and budget deficits.

Part of War Budget Concealed.

The sleight of hand of the bourgeoisie in financing war preparations consists in showing as direct military expenditures only part of the items which make up its war budget. It includes in the budget for armament only those items, which can in no way be attributed to some category of expenses of a civil department or figured as a non-budgetary expense. The basic part of military expenditures, particularly those, which are connected with the preparations of industry for war, are included in other groups of budgetary expenses.

The growth of motorisation, mechanisation and chemisation of armies commits the bourgeoisie to enormous outlays of money. In the American military literature there has even been coined the special term of "capital investment of arming" of a military unit. Thus, the capital investment of arming of an American infantry division amounted to $2,231,000 in 1914. In 1926-28 this investment in the arming of an infantry division, including its airplanes, tanks, automobiles, rifles and guns, with shells and bullets for them, amounted already to $6,480,000 and in 1931 to $6,018,000.

The "dealers in cannon" find business good and profits better in spite of the crisis, which makes for accelerated tempos in preparing the new war. Any hint of a possibility of war in any quarter of the world, any sharpening of relations between this or that country, finds an immediate reflection upon the rates of stock of these "war babies", as the American Stock Exchange calls the shares of military undertakings.

The French magazine Les Annales delegated a member of its staff, Paul Allard, to get exhaustive material on the topic: "Do dealers in cannon need war?" In several articles printed in Les Annales, Paul Allard collects a great deal of interesting data about traffic in armaments and about profits of munition makers.

800,000,000 Francs Net

On the basis of information of the French deputy Shabrain, the magazine comes to the conclusion that net profits in the French armaments industry (exclusive of the profits of the transportation industry and of the cement industry supplying materials for fortifications) amounts to no less than 800 million francs a year, after all deductions for expenses and for amortization of capital, which is at the rate of about 20 per cent profits, have been made.

The magazine cites the minutes of a meeting of one of the munition making corporations specializing in the production of machine guns. The meeting took place sometime in 1931. The chairman stated in his opening speech: **"Business was very good in the years of 1914 to 1918. We then had large orders. After the war, business did not grow worse. Orders fell off to a much smaller degree than was expected. We have made big contracts."**

In June, 1932, the president of the same company stated: "We have received large orders. We have increased the number of workers. Our plants are working to capacity. We have unfilled orders which will keep us busy for a long time. We are experimenting with powerful 25 mm. and 37 mm. guns and hope to have customers for them in the nearest future."

Despite the crisis, or rather thanks to the crisis, the profits of war industry are growing rapidly and at a much higher rate than the profits of so-called peace industry.

Sliding into War

Assisted by fascist dictatorships in many countries, the bourgeoisie is conducting war preparations quite openly. The fascist press of Germany does not even attempt to hide that their basic task is the economic preparation of Germany for the inevitable war. The whole economic policy of contemporary imperialism is essentially a sliding into the future war.

The sharpening of the crisis merely accelerates these tendencies towards war.

The international proletariat must be on guard, must mobilize all its forces for a decisive struggle against the danger of war, against imperialist preparations for an attack on the Soviet Union, the fortress of international revolution.

"Unite in Neighborhoods Against Evictions Despite S. P. Leaders Opposition"--Unemployed Council

NEW YORK.—The Unemployed Council of Greater New York issued an open letter yesterday showing up the manouvers of socialist leaders who have made every obstacle to prevent developing a united front against relief cuts and evictions. The letter is addressed to the: Workers Committee on Unemployment, Workers Unemployed League and the Association of the Unemployed.

The letter, after elaborating the conditions of the unemployed in New York and the recent cuts in relief and increase in evictions, declares:

"The Unemployed Councils of Greater New York have been conducting daily struggles to prevent evictions, to stop relief cuts and win relief for those who have been denied. Under our leadership, thousands of workers and their families have already been able to force the authorities to provide them with food and shelter.

"The present critical emergency, however, calls for greater struggles and greater mobilization of the masses than ever before.

Repeated Efforts for Unity

"The Unemployed Councils of Greater New York have accordingly made repeated efforts to bring about united action of all workers regardless of political beliefs or other affiliations.

The letter further points to the activity of the local of the Unemployed around the demands:

"To resist evictions and force the city to pay rent for the jobless, for increased relief to meet the rising cost of living, for full relief to the single unemployed workers.

Need United Action

"As a means of carrying through this necessary united action, we proposed that joint committees shall be set up in every neighborhood and on a city-wide scale to be composed of representatives chosen by each of the participating groups. No organization was asked to sacrifice its independence. Each was urged to participate in accordance with its numerical strength in preparation of action on these vital issues.

"In answer to our appeals to the local groups, the leaders ordered that no action shall be taken without permission of the central bodies.

"When we appealed to the central bodies, we were told that these cannot take action without the approval of the local groups.

"When it became difficult for them to defend this game of hide-and-seek, the obstructionists resorted to the excuse that their members were opposed to participating in action with workers of various political and trade union organizations.

"The Socialist leaders not only rejected our invitation to jointly call a conference of all workers' organizations, but instead hastily called a conference from which they excluded the Unemployed Councils and all other militant organizations. The splitting purpose of this move was clearly revealed when they rejected our offer to help mobilize all the workers' organizations for their conference.

Building United Front

"In spite of these evasions, the workers in the Unemployed Councils have already effected united fronts with the Washington Heights Unemployed League, Locals 2 and 3 of the Workers' Committee on Unemployment, and other branches throughout the city.

Support Conference

The letter concludes with an appeal to send delegates to the United Front conference against relief cuts and evictions. This conference will take place on Saturday, June 3 at 10 in the morning at Irving Plaza, East 15th Street and Irving Place.

"Demand that the heads of your organizations shall cease their sabotage of the United Front! Build a local United Front in your neighborhood.

"All together for the fight against evictions and relief cuts; for rent and increased relief; from the local United Struggles, through the United Front, June 3 Conference, forward unitedly to the winning of unemployment insurance"!

SOCIALISTS CALL JOBLESS MEET TO STOP UNITY

Conference Sent to Individuals

NEW YORK.— According to the New Leader, the Socialist organ, a conference is called for today at the Rand School on E. 15th Street, by the Workers Unemployed League in cooperation with the Socialist and Labor Conference. It is called presumably "against the recent action of the Home Relief Bureau in cutting all payments of rents of the unemployed."

While the New Leader claims this to be a conference, it is really a hurried meeting of the Socialist organizations to thwart a united front movement of all workers. The New Leader speaks about a conference call, actually a mimeographed letter signed by J. Luvin, secretary of the Socialist and Labor conference, was sent to individuals to meet on Saturday.

The letter, which is addressed "Dear Friend" and **not** to organizations, concludes thus: "P. S.—Enclosed you will find a card which you will please fill out and turn in the day of the conference." They expect with these private invitations to keep out any militant organization that may happen to come.

This splitting action should be repudiated by members of the Socialist Party, Workers Committee on Unemployment and the Workers Unemployed League.

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

(Manhattan)

WEINSTEIN DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETS at 4 p. m. Room 339, 799 Broadway. All members must attend.

FAREWELL PARTY, Comrade leaving for U. S. S. R. Dancing, refreshments, excellent entertainment, 126 E. 27th St. Downtown Branch FSU.

HOUSE PARTY, Concert, Downtown Workers Club 11 Clinton St. Sixth Anniversary of club. Daily Worker chorus.

FRUIT FESTIVAL & DANCE, 233 E. 10th St. Good music, variety, Harlem chorus. Italian Branch. FSU, L'Unita Operais.

DANCE — Hot Jazz Band—Washington Heights Workers Center, 501 W. 161 St.

INAUGURATION BALL, Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1589 Madison Ave. Dancing till dawn. John Smith ,Orchestra Admission 25c.

WORKERS THEATRE AWARD NIGHT—Performance of three prize winners of last Spartakiad Critical evaluation of plays by Joseph Freeman. Adm. 25c. 42 E. 12th St.

CONCERT & DANCE. French Workers Club, Spartacus Club, 269 W. 25th St. Music by WIR, admission 75 cents.

PARTY FOR BENEFIT OF SCOTTSBORO BOYS, 118 W. 136th St. Bus 11 of the Scotsboro march to Washington. Refreshment, admission free.

CABARET NIGHT PARTY & DANCE, Ol-Grand Youth Club, 380 Grand St. Music by well-known jazz band. Adm. 25 in advance.

DANCE & ENTERTAINMENT—"A Bastard Is Born To Nell"—Play National Students League, 583 Sixth Ave. between 16th and 17th Sts.

* * *

(Bronx)

DANCE & SONG RECITAL—Prominent dancers and metropolitan opera singer, Jack & Jill Kindergarten, 3150 Rashambeau Ave. (Near Mosholu Parkway). 8.30 p. m. Admission 35c. Auspices Fordham Br. FSU.

FINAL CONCERT DANCE — Prospect Workers Center, 1157 Southern Blvd. Dancing till dawn. Good music. Sunday morning we have a hike at 9 o'clock.

CABARET NIGHT, Dancing and entertainment, punch with a kick. Auspices Intwor Youth Club, 1013 E. Tremont Ave. 8.30 p. m. Admission 10c.

FREE BANQUET AND CONCERT — For members of club. Union Workers Center, 801 Prospect Ave. Renew friendships by dancing!

MOVIE DANCE—"Potemkin" FSU E. Bronx Branch, 1304 Southern Blvd. Dancing, refreshments, games.

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(Brooklyn)

CONCERT & DANCE PARTY—Tauber, I. L. D. lawyer speaks on Weinstein Case. Admission 10c. Auspices, Boro Park Ella May Branch, 4109 13th Ave. 9 p. m.

PARTY & ENTERTAINMENT — 261 Schenectady Ave. Mara Tartar, Deny Cohen, proletarian songs. Admission 25c. Auspices Jewish IWO Shule.

ENTERTAINMENT & DANCE, 2067-76th St. Refreshments and dancing. Tickets 20 cents. Auspices: Coney Island Section ILD.

GRAND BALL & ENTERTAINMENT—Brighton Progresive Club, Kings Highway Ballroom, 1207 Kings Highway. Jazz band. Admission 25c.

PARTY & ENTERTAINMENT—1440 East New York Ave. Admission 10c 8 p. m.

* * *

Sunday

LECTURE—The Diego Rivera Case. J. Burck, Daily Worker artist, Progresive Workers Culture Club, 159 Sumner Ave. 8.30 p. m.

HIKE TO TIBBETS PARK—Foot of Woodlawn Station (Jerome Ave. Line) Auspices, Mount Eden Branch FSU.

MUSICAL CONCERT & DANCE—Musicians Concert League, Gorky Club, 42 East 12th St. Proceds for campaign against child misery.

LECTURE—National Youth Day, Neil Carroll, Brighton Progressive Club, 129 Brighton Beach Ave. Big surprise in store.

PROSPECT WORKERS CENTER—1157 Southern Blvd. has excursion Sunday, June 11th. Tickets in advance are 65c, at pier 85c. Get your ticket! How about it? Good time ahead.

MILLINERY WORKERS, TRIMMERS, OPERATORS AND BLACKERS — Hike to Tibbets Brook. Meet at Woodlawn Station 10 a. m.

"SIDELIGHTS ON THE SOUTH"—Subject of illustrated lecture on Scottsboro, Tallapoosa and Herndon cases by Sender Garlin, member of staff of Daily Worker who just returned from the South. 8 o'clock. National Students' League headquarters, 583 Sixth Ave. between 16th and 17th Sts.

AMERICAN THEATRE TOMORROW—Symposium—New School for Social Research, Lewis Mumford, Joseph Freeman, Mordecai Gorelick, Leo Bulgakov, Peggy Wood, Hall Johnson. Auspices, The Theatre Union. 8.15 p. m. Admission 15c.

DEBATE—"Revolution or Ballot" Flatbush Workers Club, 1207 Kings Highway. Louis De Santas, Communist and Abraham Schwartz, Socialist.

"THE UNITED FRONT"—G. Gilbert, 261 Schenectady Ave. Eastern Parkway Center.

LECTURE ON LABOR MOVEMENT.—M. Milaw, J. Louis Engdahl, Workers Club, 3092 Hull Ave. Cor. 204th St. Bronx.

CONCERT & ICE CREAM PARTY—Stillwell Ave. Center, 1839 Stillwell Ave. Good ice cream and artist from John Reed Club, Also writer from Freiheit.

WORKERS FILM PHOTO LEAGUE HIKE to Hunters's Island — Movie photos taken, lunches. Meet 10 a. m. Pelham Park subway station (change 125th St. Lexington).

GENERAL MEETING OF ALL DRAMA-TIC GROUPS IN GREATER NEW YORK—Monday 8.30 p. m. 42 E. 12th St. Preparations for all eastern conference and next national spartakiad.

RESERVE SUNDAY, JULY 16th for N. Y. District I. L. D. Carnival Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park. Admission 20. Block tickets of 100 at 10c. All I. L. D. branches and other mass organizations elect delegates to Carnival Picnic Committee meeting, Thursday, June 1, 7.30 p. m. Room 339, 799 Broadway.

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY. Samuel Sklaroff. Admission free. Harlem Sunday Forum, 227 Lenox Ave. FSU.

PARADE TODAY FOR GONSHAK

Jailed for Two Years by Aurelio

NEW YORK—Led by the Red Front Band, hundreds of workers will parade from Union Square this Saturday evening through the streets of downtown with placards and banners in protest against police brutality during demonstrations at Home Relief Bureaus and for the immediate release of Sam Gonshak, sentenced to 2 years by the notorious Judge Aurelio.

The mobilization for the parade will take place in the southeast corner of the Square at 6.30 p. m. and then march to 10th St. and 2nd Ave., where a final mass rally will be held.

Sam Brown, Negro worker, whose railroading to prison some time ago by the same Judge Aurelio roused workers to hold a powerful demonstration in front of this judge's home, will be one of the main speakers.

The demonstration is called by the Gonshak Defense Action Committee, supported by the I. L. D., Unemployed Councils and other workers' organizations.

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GONSHAK IN COURT AT WRIT HEARING

NEW YORK.—Hearing on an habeas corpus writ filed by Max Krauthammer, attorney of the N. Y. District International Labor Defense, for the release of Sam Gonshak on bail from Welfare Island pending an appeal of his case, was held Friday morning before Judge Shientag in the N. Y. County Supreme Court. Gonshak was present in court.

A second hearing will be held next Friday in the same court, after which Judge Shientag is expected to take a day or two before delivering decision.

In suing out a writ for the release of Gonshak, the I.L.D. legal staff declared that Judge Aurello violated the law and suppressed the constitutional rights when he sentenced Gonshak to 2 years without first announcing that he would take into consideration previous convictions and holding a hearing on these convictions.

Gonshak had been previously given suspended sentences for his participation in class-struggle activities.

500 IN UNITED FRONT PARADE

Demand Home Bureau in "Heights"

NEW YORK.—Five hundred Negro and white workers paraded in a broad united front demonstration in Washington Heights, Wednesday, demanding the establishment of a Home Relief Bureau in that section.

The parade was the culmination of a united front movement initiated by the Washington Heights Unemployed Council which resulted in the calling of a conference by the Workers Unemployed League.

Members of the following organizations participated in the parade: Unemployed Council, Workers Unemployed League, Communist Party, Young Communist League, Young People's Socialist League Circle, International Workers Order adult and youth branches. Women's Council, Irish Workers Club and Broadway Temple, a church organization. The workers marched from 155th Street to Dyckman Street.

A more detailed account of the beginning of the united front appeared in the "Daily" May 24.

Head of "Children's Aid" Trys to Take Child from Mother

NEW YORK.—An outrageous attack upon the workers of Boro Hall is being made by the bosses through the Children's Aid Society.

Mrs. Jennie Perkins, Negro working woman, is an active leader of the women in Council 45 of the Councils of Workingclass Women. She has led many delegations to the Home Relief Buro and won relief with them.

The Children's Aid Society supervisor, Miss Ely, 105 Schermerhorn St., has charged Mrs. Perkins with "immoral" conduct and is trying to take her 13-year old daughter away from her.

The City organization of the Women's Council is rallying all of its locals to protest this slanderous attack upon Mrs. Perkins who is also a leader in the United Council of Workingclass Women.

Officials of the Children's Aid Society questioned Emily in school Thursday in a threatening manner.

The United Council of Workingclass Women calls upon all workers organizations to flood Miss Ely with protests demanding that this vile examination be stopped and that Children's Aid Society funds be used for relief of starving children instead of being used to terrorize militant workers.

ON N.Y. RELIEF FIGHT FRONT

EVICT FAMILY WITH SICK CHILD

NEW YORK.—Le Vera, an unemployed worker, was arrested and held on $500 bail Tuesday when workers gathered at 1129 43rd Street to prevent the eviction of a family where a child was ill with 103 fever.

Le Vera was speaking to the workers when police swooped down. More arrests were prevented by the militancy of the crowd.

* * *

PUT BACK FURNITURE; GET RENT

NEW YORK.—A family evicted on 21st Street received rent from the Democratic Club in that section after the East Side Unemployed Council held a meeting in front of the house exposed the Tammany eviction program and then rallied the neighbors who with the aid of the council put the furniture back.

The Tammany officials fearing further exposure came across with the rent.

* * *

HUNGER FIGHTER OFF PRESS TODAY

NEW YORK.—The current issue of the Hunger Fighter, official organ of the Unemployed Councils, will be off the press today. This issue will carry the message of the May 31 demonstrations at each Home Relief Bureau in New York and the United Front Conference, June 3.

Unemployed councils and committees, union and other organizations, are asked to call for bundles at 10 East 17th Street.

Workers are asked to call today at the same address for distribution of leaflets on the May 31 demonstration.

* * *

UNEMPLOYED MEETING

NEW YORK.—"How to achieve organization within our ranks" will be the topic at a meeting of the Unemployed Council of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund tomorrow, at 2 p.m. at the New York Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. This organization is on the United Front Provisional Committee Against Evictions and Relief Cuts.

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NEW YORK.—Food is being supplied every afternoon by the United Front Supporters to unemployed picketing the Home Relief Bureau at 78th Street and York. Picketing started two weeks ago demanding that the bureau pay rents to unemployed families and stop cutting relief.

The United Front Supporters, are composed of professional and white collar workers sympathetic to the working-class movement.

* * *

WORKERS RAISE BAIL FOR JAILED JOBLESS

NEW YORK.—Thirty dollars was contributed by workers of the 15th Street Block Committee, Pen and Hamer Club and at open air meetings in Union Square to raise a bail fund to release David Burnett and Joe Clark held under $500 bail each.

They were charged with "felonious assault" after being attacked by cops in an unemployed demonstration last week. They will be tried in Special Sessions Court June 15.

THEATRE SYMPOSIUM AT NEW SCHOOL

"The American Theatre Tomorrow" is the title of a symposium to be held Sunday, May 28, at the New School for Social Research, under the auspices of the Theatre Union. Speakers who will discuss various aspects of the theatres future are Anita Block, Irma Kraft, Leo Bulgakov, Mordecai Gorelik, Hall Johnson, Joseph Freeman and Peggy Wood. Lewis Mumford will act as chairman.

Forced Labor Camp Injured Are Sent to the Army Hospital

(By a Worker Correspondent)

FT. WASHINGTON.—Harry A. Layne, Washington forestry recruit, received concussion of the brain when he fell from a tree recently, while being trained for work in the woods. In accordance with the government policy of handling the slave laboir army as part of the regular U. S. Army, he was sent to Walter Reed Hospital, where wounded soldiers are sent. He is expected to recover.

As is done with members of the regular army, he will get free medical attention and his pay, but, so far, no workmen's compensation has been arranged for those injured or killed in the forestry service.

LANGUAGE ORGANIZATIONS HOLD PICNIC

NEW YORK.—A grand picnic under the auspices of the Russian R. N. O. V., Ukranian and Polish workers' organizations and the Communist Party Downtown Section will be given tomorrow in Brooklyn. The picnic grounds can be reached by the B. M. T. subway line to 25th Ave., Brooklyn, four blocks south of the station.

Activities will include baseball, basketball, swimming etc. Admission is 40 cents.

Demonstrate against Roosevelt's military and forced labor "Reforestation Camps"! All out National Youth Day, May 30!

O'Brien 'Promises' No Cop Terror at Union Square to Delegation

NEW YORK.—A delegation of eleven workers elected at a meeting sponsored by the Tom Mooney Branch of the I.L.D. in Union Square yesterday extracted a promise from Chief Inspector O'Brien that police would not molest workers gathered in Union Square.

The delegation was referred to O'Brien when they tried to see the Mayor and present a protest resolution on the police terror in Union Square.

O'Brien's attitude throughout was that of "yessing" everything the workers said. When he asked for instances of police brutality "surprised" that any exist, workers on the delegation told of their experiences.

The chief inspector's promises will not mean anything unless enforced by the militancy of the workers themselves at the Square.

STAGE AND SCREEN

Another double feature program. "Ten Days That Shook the World" and "Le Million" will be presented on Sunday and Monday at the Acme Theatre. Eisenstein's famous masterpiece, "Ten Days" is based on John Reed's gripping story of the first days of the Bolshevik Revolution in Petrograd and presents a thrilling panorama of the ten hectic days when the city was captured by the workers. "Le Million," Rene Clair's satire on present-day society is considered one of the best films turned out by this noted director.

FREEMAN AT THEATRE NIGHT AWARD

The winners of the recently held New York Workers Theatre Spartakiad will be announced tonight by Joseph Freeman, editor of the New Masses and chairman of the committee of judges, at a special Theatre Night arranged by the League of Workers Theatres. Freeman will discuss the workers theatre, analyzing the work of the various groups that took part in the Spartakiad.

The three winning workers theatre groups will give performances at the Theatre Night, which takes place at 42 E. 12th St.

"Hell Below" for "Forgotten Men"



Two men, part of the 17,000,000 jobless, stop to rest from the hopeless search for work, and stop under appropriate signs, advertising New York plays.

800 Coal Miners in Two Penna. Strikes

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., May 26.—Two important mine strikes under united front leadership occurred in the Western Pa. coal fields here this week. Three hundred miners of the Allison Mine of Brownsville, across the river from Fayette County, encouraged by the struggles of the miners of the Isabelle and Republic mines struck for local demands including increases in pay.

500 miners are out at the Renton mine. The deputies in an effort to break the strike ordered all workers off the picket line who are outsiders. Among those who were forced off the line was Robinson, Negro mine organizer. Only single line picketing is permitted. Fagan of the UMWA has come into the situation and will be chief aid to the operators in the breaking of the strike.

The Newfield miners who struck last week are standing firm for their demands.

WORKERS OF RKO HIT BY FIRM'S "ECONOMY" PLAN

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The RKO Corporation, making a profit of $1,000,000 in the last three years out of the Brooklyn Theatres alone, is putting through economy measures, at the expense of the workers. Conditions were bad enough before for the service staff—which comprises the ushers and doormen.

Part Time on 40-hours Per Week

Up to recently part-time ushers worked approximately 40 hours for $8.10; full time ushers, 52 hours for $10.80 and doormen about 60-65 hours for $14.00 or $15.40.

Now to further economise, they cut down the service staff one or two persons in each house, decide to open the doors two hours earlier in each theatre, and for the same amount of money, the help is forced to put in between 70 and 90 hours a week.

At this slave-driving some courageous soul complained to the Labor Board. What action they took I do not know definitely, but very strangely, a week after they had made inquiries, complete staffs were let out at all Brooklyn Theatres, being replaced with out of town help who were willing, without complaints, to work from early morning till late at night. It is not farfetched to assume that in order to punish the "anarchist" (as they put it) in their midst, all employees were fired.

A particular case comes to my mind of a woman who had given 11 years of service to the RKO Corporation. She is the mother of four children around 45 years of age, earning $15 a week, as chief usher. Due to the terrific strain of the long hours since February she suffers a severe nervous breakdown the week all employees are let out of the theatres. She gets her notice while she is confined to her bed, no compensation, no extra weeks salary and is now completely destitute. This is indeed gratitude.

Today the theatres are undermanned with the danger of risk to human lives. On Saturdays and Sundays between 2 and 3 thousand children attend the performances in the afternoons, and were an accident to occur, or a fire break out there wouldn't be enough people on hand to even open the doors to let the people out.

Employees are being driven like cattle, they get wages on which it is impossible to live like human beings, while large profits are being turned in each week, and thre is no one amongst them who dares complain because of the previous example they made of dissatisfied and complaining employees.

CARPET MILLS CUT WAGES 20 PERCENT

Co. Union Votes Cut, Mass Dismissals

WORCESTER, Mass., May 25. — A wage cut of 20 per cent, the second in two years occurred at the Whittall Carpet Mills here. The cut was decided at a meeting of the "Works Council", a company union established 12 years ago after an eight months' strike against a 25 per cent cut.

The company union also decided to make all seniority and other shop working rules in existence for 30 years inoperative. This will be followed by mass dismissals of older workers, it is expected.

An efficiency man is reported as coming here. The workers are talking of calling a strike.

Mother and Children Sleep in Subway; Fight Gets Them Rent

DETROIT, Mich.—The institution for homeless, jobless men at Eloise, is now working large numbers of its able-bodied inmates six hours per day and five days per week. These men receive no pay for this labor—not one cent. Recently the food supplies were so poor and inadequate that even these fellows refused to work unless given more sustenance. On seeing this, Mr. Fox, who is in charge of the labor distributing office decided that it was really necessary to feed considerably better in order to avoid a riot.

These poor unfortunates are jammed into wards; each ward is occupied by 300 to 500 men who sleep on double-decker bunks. The beds are spaced 2 ft. apart. One can readily imagine the disturbance these occupants are subjected to — from countless coughs and sounds.

This institution actually breeds and develops nuts and mentally deranged men. If a person comes here perfectly normal, the incessant milling, lining up and waiting in line for long periods just to get fed will finally "get" the toughest and best physically fit ,and transform them into social scarp. A strict discipline is maintained at all times and persons found making any disturbance or misbehaving are promptly put in jail right on the premises.

Now and then, there seems to be a lot of discussion and accusations directed against the Soviet Union, claiming it practices forced labor, but I am absolutely convinced the Russians would never work six hours per day just for their eats and if slave labor exists it is right here in Detroit and its high time to put a stop to this human abuse.

The writer was employed as a foreman of a ward, and did not receive one cent of pay. Let's demand unemployment insurance for single unemployed men. Eloise is not a fit place for any sane and normal person.

World's Fair Opens in Scramble for Profits

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Century of Progress, Chicago's world's fair, which opens May 27, reveals anything but progress in the wages paid to workers in the various concessions. The Pabst Brewing Co. is paying its busboys $40 a month—less than $10 a week—no tips. Girl cashiers are getting even less.

Another concessionaire bragged that he had paid an experienced landscape artist 10 cents an hour for 10 hours a day.

Not content with skinning labor down to the bone, the Chicago businessmen and bankers who are in control of the outfit sold the toilet privileges on the fair grounds to a concessionaire who installed pay toilets in all the convenient locations. The contract clause for 20 per cent free toilets was fulfilled by putting them at distant and inconvenient locations.

STRUGGLE AGAINST PROVOCATION

Workers' Enemies Exposed

SCHOLLES, last seen in January or February at Muskegon, Mich., where it was found out that he was a stool pigeon and that he had acted very suspiciously in Milwaukee last Fall.

In Milwaukee he had shown a Communist Party membership book from Indianapolis, but the dues were two years behind, and he showed to be unacquainted with leading Indianapolis comrades. There he also had tried to get the job of cleaning halls and doing janitor work at the Party headquarters (at that time saying nothing about having been a Party member, which he probably never was).

In Muskegon he pretended to be working in some restaurant, but it was established that he was not working at all, yet living quite comfortably. He managed to be present at the meeting of a shop group of workers;—next day all these workers were known to the employer;—a full list of them was found in Scholles' room.

Description: About 5 feet, 7 inches in height, heavy set, probably an expugilist or wrestler, chews snuff (a mixture of Copenhagen and Seal).

Strike Wave Spreads in Southern States

A wave of strikes is breaking out in the South, chiefly in textile mills. The chief grievances of the workers are: (1) the installation of new speed-up systems in connection with the announcement of wage increases of a few cents, (2) wage increases so small that they do not begin to cover the rise in the price of necessities caused by inflation and (3) in two cases wage cuts of from 10 to 50 per cent.

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MOBILE TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY

MOBILE, Ala.—A strike is in force at the Prichard Cotton Mill Products Company in Mobile, Alabama, against a wage-cut of 50 per cent and the attempt to make the workers tend 40 looms instead of 28 as at present. The mill employs 155 workers. The workers demand a 10 per cent increase to meet, in part at least, the rising cost of necessities, and the abolition of the new speed-up system.

The weekly pay of the workers in the Prichard Mill ranges from $7.50 in the cloth room to $3 in the spooling room.

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1,000 STRIKE IN ALABAMA

The latest and largest of the strikes is in Greenville, S. C., where one thousand textile workers of the W. T. Poe Manufacturing Co. struck on May 23 against the speed-up system installed when the management announced a five per cent increase in wages.

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DEMAND 20 PER CENT RAISE IN CHATTANOOGA

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—About ten days ago a small strike took place in the Soddy Mill in Chattanooga, a textile plant, for a 20 per cent increase in pay. The workers were forced to take a 20 per cent cut last fall, when the mills got an order from the Red Cross. The management told the workers that if they agreed to the 20 per cent cut they would be "helping poor women and children" thru the Red Cross.

* * *

1,000 STRIKE AGAINST SPEED UP

ANNISTON, Ala.—The threat of a solid strike has forced the Anniston, Ala., Cordage Company to increase the wages of its workers. On the night of May 23, a committee from the workers visited plant officials, and announced that a strike would begin next morning if their demand was not met. On the morning of May 24, Resident Manager Leslie Sutton instituted an increase of more than 10 per cent.

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200 GEORGIA WEAVERS STRIKE

The workers of the Consolidated Textile Corporation Mills at Linwood, succeeded in closing the plant when 200 weavers and spinners walked out with a demand for a pay increase.

ST. LOUIS CO. TRIES TO BREAK UNION

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—The Funsten Nut Co. attempted to break the Food Workers Industrial Union which the nut workers have built as a result of their recent strike and locked out one third of the workers when they returned to their jobs. At a special meeting called by the Union the strikers, indignant at this action, voted unanimously to resume the strike and mass on the picket line tomorrow.

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MANY STRIKES IN REST OF U. S.

3 ANTI-SWEAT SHOP STRIKES IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA.—Despite Roosevelt's wage increase and peace talk clothing workers are working for sweatshop wages on alteration of government uniforms. These factories are now working full time, and altho under control of Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the salaries range from $4 to $7 a week instead of $25 to $35. A girl in the King Kard Overal reported she made 23 cents for one day's work.

The workers of Segal Bros. have already called a strike to which the Amalgamated is indifferent.

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—A victory over sweatshop conditions was won today when 75 Negro and white girls who struck against miserable pay at the Longwear Manufacturing Co. were granted an increase of $4 a week in their wages. The Company which is working on a government contract is supposed to pay ehe workers $3.25 a day but the workers actually received $6 a week.

* * *

Demand Pay Rise

GREENSBERG, Pa., May 25.—One hundred ninety-two girls went on strike today against the sweat shop conditions in the Greensberg Garment Co. and demanded a 25 per cent increase in wages. The strike is being led by the youth committee of Unemployed Council.

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RUBBER WORKERS WIN RAISE

FORT SMITH, Ark., May 26.—Increased wages scales went into effect today for the 60 strikers of the Tucker Duck and Rubber Co. when the company granted the demands for which the workers struck. The workers won a 10 per cent increase for piece work and a 20 per cent increase for time work. Picketing was maintained at the No. 4 plant from the time of the walk-out until the demands were granted.

N. Y. TRADE UNION NEWS

Demonstration Today Backs Baker Fight

NEW YORK.— A demonstration called by the Bakers Union 509 will be held today at noon. The demonstration will start from the Brownsville Labor Lyceum at 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn. All workers regardless of political opinion are asked to participate in this demonstration and help the militant bakers win their strike.

At Utica Ave an open air meeting will be held.

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The trial of the woman beaten and arrested at the outdoor meeting supporting the bakery strikers has been postponed. The two other workers, Jack Reed and Isadore Yentis arrested will be tried at the Gates Avenue Court, near Marcy Avenue, Monday morning at 9 a. m.

The Bakers Union 509 of Brownsville has furnished a defense lawyer.

Food Union Endorses National Youth Day

NEW YORK.—In a statement issued late yesterday by the Food Workers Industrial Union calling on the organized and unorganized food workers to fight against the present imperialist war manoeuvers and for defense of the Soviet Union, the importance of National Youth Day as a day of struggle against war stood out sharply.

BUILDING WORKERS MEET TONIGHT

The general membership meeting of the Building Workers Industrial Union takes place today at 1 p.m. in the Building Workers Center, 37 E. 13th St. Action in the Long Island carpenters' strike will be planned.

FILLING STATION EMPLOYEES NOTE!

On May 5 the Daily Worker published a letter from a filling station employee asking for information about a union. The note published with the letter stated there was as yet no national union to cover these workers. However, the Garage Work-

Protest Sabotagers of Scottsboro Fight

NEW YORK.—Roused to increasing anger by the attempts of Negro reformists in Harlem to break up I. L. D. Scottsboro defense activities, Negro and white workers will demonstrate tonight at 8 p. m. at 137th St., and 7th Ave., as a warning that the masses in Harlem will not tolerate the sabotage of the defense of the nine innocent Scottsboro Boys.

A special demonstration sponsored by the I. L. D. will be held in front of the home of Dr. La Morrell, a prominent member of the William Davis Amsterdam News clique which spent money collected for the Scottsboro defense on taxicab rides in Washington, D. C

FWIU LOCAL 302 UNITY URGED

NEW YORK. — Yesterday noon, when tho bosses of the Nevarr Cafeteria, located at 7th Avenue and 28th Street in the heart of the Needle Trades market refused to agree to better the conditions of their unskilled workers, they all came out on strike. The counterman, who is a member of A.F.L. Local 302, was told by the organizer that the strike was not against him, but was only to better the conditions of the unskilled whom A.F.L. Local 302 always refused to organize.

The Food Workers Industrial Union then sent the following letter to Local 302:

"To the Executive Board and Membership of Delicatessen and Restaurant Countermen and Cafeteria Employees Union Local 302, 107 W. 116th St., New York City.

"Dear Brothers and Sisters:

"This is to inform you that a group of 8 workers from the Nevarr Cafeteria came to our Union complaining about their working conditions. The workers in the main, are bus-boys and kitchen help. These workers joined our Union.

"On Tuesday, May 23, one of the workers, a member of our Union, was fired. We sent up a committee to the Nevarr Cafeteria demanding the reinstatement of the worker. The Nevarr Cafeteria refused to reinstate him. Under these circumstances we were forced to declare a strike for the unskilled help in the Nevarr Cafeteria.

We wish to inform you that the strike is by no means a strike against the Union counterman belonging to your Union. We are also calling upon you to help us get better conditions for the unskilled workers. We know that the rank and file workers of your Union will surely support this move on the part of the Food Workers Industrial Union. We ask you to elect a committee, in conjunction with a committee of our Union, to see the boss and get better working conditions for the unskilled.

We hope you will comply with our request and reply to our letter as soon as possible.

Fraternally yours,

Food Workers Industrial Union"

Launch Scottsboro Marchers Club Mon.

NEW YORK.—Scottsboro marchers and their friends are urged to be present at the launching of the Scottsboro Marchers Club, to be held Monday, 7.30 p. m. at the Randall Memorial Presbyterian Church, 61 West 137th Street. Speakers will stress the immediate importance of organizing defense groups to fight for the June 1 trial of the two youngest Scottsboro boys, Roy Wright and Eugene Williams. The workers will be urged to parade with the youth on May 30 against imperialist war.

$25,000,000 A Year in Graft on Waterfront

Tammany and A. F. L. Leaders Swindle N. Y. Longshoremen in Job Selling Racket

By H. J. FARMER

Over twenty-five million dollars a year is being collected in graft from the longshoremen on the New York waterfront. This has become a big business in which the so-called labor leaders and Tammany Hall with a whole army of racketeers are robbing tens of thousands of longshoremen who work on the city piers.

In a statement made to the press on May 16, Joseph D. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and head of the State Relief Administration attempts to whitewash the graft and corruption that exists in the American Federation of Labor. He states, "I can say from personal experience and knowledge that racketeering does not exist on the piers. To say that it has been permitted to approach the fabulous figures of $25,000,000 yearly is an attack upon the business acumen of the representatives of the steamship and railroad interests who operate these piers."

The Ticket Racket

Mr. Ryan, if your statement is true we would like to know how it is that you have mobilized Frankie Madden's beer runners with the support of Tammany Hall and have been able to build up this huge racket, netting well over $25,000,000 a year.

For example, when the delegates of the I.L.A. come down to the shape-up to collect dues, who gives them permission to sell tickets to weddings, parties and chances on some raffle or race horse at from one to five dollars each. Of course the longshoremen are not forced to buy these tickets but if they expect to work they had better not refuse. This ticket racket has existed for years. At one time a strike almost developed because of this racket. This little racket, widely used on the docks, means an income of several hundred thousand dollars every year and this is only one racket.

Job-Selling

It is supposed to be against the law to sell jobs and of course Sampson, Patzi, Comradi and Ryan would not break the law. But just the same, jobs are sold on the I.M.M. docks for as high as $24 per year. This price goes up and down according to how much work a man gets and can be paid in the installment plans, each installment in advance. Not all jobs are sold. Only those who can be trusted to keep quiet, usually some foreign worker who is afraid to speak because of the fear of deportation. This is practiced on all docks. Sampson in charge of this dock on the west side, Patzi and Comrada in Brooklyn. All delegates of the I.L.A. collect. This runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly.

Tammany Hall sells jobs on Munson Line! In order to work on the Munson Line one must go to a democratic club in Brooklyn and get a card for three dollars. This is work for a day or two. If more than $15 is made on the job, two more dollars must be paid to the democratic club.

There are many other petty rackets that are worked by the stevedore bosses, who are like the delegates of the I.L.A., also getting a slice of the juicy plums of profit collected from the workers. Just last week one of these stevedore bosses, a Mr. Martino, who works for Castillino Brothers Stevedoring Co., on Pier 18 in Brooklyn was exposed as the leader of the biggest crimp system ever heard of.

Mr. Marino doesnt shape-up the men at the pier. He hires men thru a chain of boarding houses in Brooklyn. Mr. Martino is a bootlegger who has organized these boarding house owners to buy his wine. In return he hires men from the boarding houses who are assured that they will be able to collect rent. But there are not enough jobs and so there is competition between the boarding house owners. Mr. Martino hires the most men from the house that buys the most wine and the man that buys the most wine from the boarding house owner gets the jobs.

Button-Selling

In order to be a member of the I.L.A. a man must join the union and receive a book. This used to cost $50 but now the delegates will sell books for $3 and $3 for the button. But then one does not have to have a book, a button is all it takes to get jobs.

In face of these facts, which every longshoreman on the waterfront knows, do you think Mr. Ryan, you can go down on the docks and convince these longshoremen that there are no rackets when due to these very same rackets the conditions have become so unbearable that longshoremen are beginning to revolt.

What happened last week in Brooklyn will take place again and again until the whole system of graft and corruption has been driven away from the waterfront and the rank and file members will take possession of the I.L.A. and will force the steamship owners to give them decent living and working conditions on the docks. And no smoke-screens of lily-white trade unionsim will be used in order to cover up your vicious attacks against the standard of living of the workers within the American Federation of Labor.

How Mr. Thomas Noonan "Helps the Helpless"

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

SLOGANS count in this world and sometimes a man strikes upon one that's worth a fortune. That's what Thomas Noonan did when he hit upon the idea of "helping the helpless" and "seeking the lost."

Today Tom Noonan lives in the Hotel Shelton with its spacious swimming pool and maids and bell boys to answer his every wish and has a swell suite of offices in the Bible House downtown where a corps of good-looking stenographers and office help work—all because he is "helping the helpless" and "seeking the lost."

The Art of Tom Noonan

There are a great many organizations who "help the helpless" and "seek the lost" but not all of them have developed the art with Tom Noonan's skill. Tom Noonan believes that the work of his Rescue Society, Inc., should be broadcast to all the world so that it will know what his Christian outfit is doing and kindly old ladies, touched by the sad state the helpless and the lost are in, will contribute to help in this godly work.

So Tom Noonan broadcasts over the radio every Sunday, telling of John who needs a wheel chair because he is a helpless cripple and has no money to buy a chair and Louise who needs a pair of crutches and the hundreds in this great big city who are hungry and homeless. His listeners are touched to the heart and contributions come in to the tune of about $70,000 a year.

The contributions are sent in the belief that Tom Noonan's Rescue Society, Inc., down on Doyers St. in the heart of Chinatown's winding streets spends the money feeding these unfortunates. And Tom Noonan and his associates are proud to show any one how well they feed them.

Go down any evening about 8 o'clock and see how the Rescue Society, Inc., feeds the unemployed. There is not a day in the week that Tom Noonan does not "help the helpless" and "seek the lost" with four slices of bread and cup of coffee in return for their singing hymns for the sightseers brought down by the buses from Times Sq.

Out of the annual $70,000 that the Rescue Society, Inc., receives to carry on its godly work they spend all of $1,400 a year for the bread and coffee and $25,000 a year for radio broadcasting to get more contributions. The remaining thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent for overhead, office expenses salaries and innumerable other little details necessary if the world is to continue sending in contributions.

Summertime Interlude

In the summer when poignant appeals for food and shelter do not strike as sympathetic a note as in the winter when cold winds howl about comfortable homes, the broadcasting is dropped. There is no use broadcasting unless it brings in returns so last week Tom Noonan stopped his radio appeals until September, when with the coming of cold days, hearts can be touched again.

Night after night bus loads come to see the hungry being fed. Little plates for contributions are placed where the sightseers may drop their donations.

NIGHT after night these bus loads come and Tom Noonan makes sure that the hungry are fed at the hour when most of the sightseers come—after 8:30 in the evening. The tired, exhausted men who have not slept are not permitted to doze until the sightseers have had a chance to look them over and hear them sing hymns for the four slices of bread and a cup of coffee.

Seventy thousand dollars to "help the helpless" and "seek the lost" and out of this $25,000 for radio broadcasting, more thousands for salaries and only $1,400 dollars to feed the hungry.

Sometimes a man hits upon a slogan that's worth a fortune.

The Roosevelt Profit-Sharing Plan



Legion Members Hit Use of Militia in Vermont Strike

Resolution Scoring Terror Adopte d by Barre Post Over Heads of the Legion Officials

BARRE, Vermont, May 26. — The strike of the Barre quarry workers now in its eighth week remains unshaken although not only police terror and brutality but also the armed forces of the state have been mobilized against them. The struggle of these workers becomes more determined in spite of all attempts by the bosses, the courts and the government to break it. The workers are on strike against a wage cut.

The folowing resolution which describes so vividly the actions of the National Guard was adopted by the local American Legion Post over the heads of county and state officials of the Legion who tried to quash it. The local press refused to print it. Space does not permit the full reprint of the resolution but we are republishing sections of the resolution as follows:

Resolution

"WE, the members of the American Legion, Barre Post No. 10, and Ex-service men of the City of Barre, Vermont, in special meeting, assembled this 17th day of May, 1933, for the purpose of informing the people of the State of Vermont and the United States of America of the abominable acts and conduct of the officers and soldiers of the National Guard in our City and to protest against the presence of the National Guard and the acts of those responsible for sending it into our City, do state that on Tuesday, May 9th, soldiers of the National Guard, without any warning, threw gas bombs amongst a crowd of men, women and children assembled near Granite St.

"That on May 11th about 4 p.m. a crowd of about one thousand people gathered on Main St. opposite the entrance to Granite St.; it was a good natured crowd of men, women and children, it was composed of curious individuals a goodly proportion of whom had driven into Barre from miles around to see the soldiers and find out what was going on in our City; the crowd did not attack or molest the soldiers in any way or manner, the people were just standing about watching the soldiers.

"At about 4:30 p.m. an officer of the National Guard came into Main St. opposite the entrance to Granite St. and facing in a general northerly direction ordered the crowd to disperse, he at once turned toward the south-east and repeated the order to disperse; immediately thereafter and without giving the crowd any time or opportunity to disperse the officer blew his whistle and a group of about seventy-five soldiers who had been previously drawn up across the entrance to Granite St., at once charged the crowd with fixed bayonets, cutting, wounding and tearing the clothing of men, women, and children indiscriminately. The crowd taken completely by surprise by such a brutal and cowardly assault fell back and scattered as rapidly as possible. The officers and soldiers not content with their vicious and unnecessary bayonet charge then proceeded in squads to drive the people into stores, up alleys, and along Main St. at the point of bayonets; officers flourished automatics in the faces of men, women and children. In several instances threatening business men on their own property with death if they did not get inside their stores and close their doors.

"Greatest Provocation"

"The only thing that prevented the situation from becoming a bloody holocaust was the remarkable self-control, tolerance and good nature of the people under the stress of the greatest provocation. At the same time these acts were taking place near Granite Street a truck load of soldiers was unloaded near the fire station far from the scene of the gathering at Granite St.; these soldiers proceeded to move north on Main St. in groups with fixed bayonets, into the heart of the business district; about fifteen people were peacefully standing on the steps of the United States Post Office building, a group of about a dozen guardsmen under the command of an officer suddenly stopped on the opposite side of the street, formed a flying wedge, and charged across the street and up the steps of the Post Office driving the people standing there, at the point of their bayonets, through the revolving door.

Place Responsibility

"Governor Wilson issued his call for the Militia on May 6th, 1933. On that date there was no riot, rebellion, insurrection or great opposition to the service of legal process in the City of Barre. Now was there any riot in the City of Barre during the week ending May 6th.

"The responsibility for the presence of the National Guard in our City and the series of cruel and barbarous acts committed by its officers and men rests squarely on the shoulders of the following men: Colonel Leonard Wing, in command of the troops; Sheriff Henry C. Lawson, under whose orders the troops are acting; and Governor Stanley C. Wilson, who is commander in chief and who called out the National Guard.

"Let the people of this state think on this—a bayonet charge by Vermont soldiers against unarmed men, women and children who are loyal Vermonters.

"The military officers responsible for the acts of the National Guard in our City should be Court Martialed, and dismissed in disgrace; and the Civil officers responsible should be impeached.

The Morgan Empire

One Hundred Billion Dollars of Capital Investment Controlled by Small Financial Clique

By A. ROCHESTER

The Morgan financial network, surpassing in its ramifications and power, any money empire that has ever existed, reaches every industry and bank in the United States. A special study just completed by the author conclusively shows that the Morgan partners and directors hold key places in firms with total assets of $25,000,000,000.

But this is not the whole story. The Morgan company is closely allied with the First National Bank and the Bonbright Company.

The First National Bank and the Bonbright Company control another $25,000,000,000 of assets.

In addition, the Morgans exercise powerful influences through other channels on companies totalling, probably, at least another $50,000,000,000.

The aggregate Morgan Empire is the colossal wealth of over one hundred billion dollars!

Unlike the Morgan hearings in 1912, the present grand show in Washington is making no pretense of uncovering the extent of the Morgan power. Twenty years ago a Senate sub-committee, headed by Senator Pujo, hired Samuel Untermyer, who had been attorney for some anti-Morgan interests, to delve into the power of the Money Trust headed by J. P. Morgan.

The elder J. P., who died the following year, was crisp and defiant. But Untermyer got into the record a lot of interesting facts. Some laws were passed which looked as if they might make it harder for Morgan to hold such a tight grip on his inner circle of New York banks, but nothing really happened. Smart lawyers were ready to tell Morgan how he could do what he wanted to do, and the past 20 years have seen an enormous increase in the Morgan power.

Today the present J. P. is suave and ready to answer. He knows that Pecora is not attempting to show him up as the real top No. 1 boss of the United States. Also, he knows that courts and government are more solidly behind him than they were in 1912.

Uncertainties about the U. S. Steel Corporation and the Supreme Court were bothering Morgan in 1912. Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust had been compelled to break up into groups of apparently competing companies, and a case against U. S. Steel was pending.

Now the smiling agent of Wall Street in the White House is putting through an emergency Industrial Recovery Bill which frankly abandons the principles of the anti-trust law and sets up legal apparatus for open monopoly for the duration of the present emergency. Roosevelt is preparing the fascist period when the government becomes openly a dictatorship in the interest of the capitalist class. Nothing could be farther from the essential trend than Frank Palmer's hailing in the Federated Press a transfer of power from Wall Street to Washington. Wall Street is more securely than ever in control at Washington, and Wall Street is dominated by the House of Morgan. The little circus at the Senate Office Building is useful in throwing the petty bourgeois critics of Wall Street off the scent of the main trail.

The hearings have brought from the Morgan firm a statement that they hold about 170 directorships in American corporations. This is less important than the unmentioned fact that these banks and corporations in which Morgan partners are directors had on January 1, 1932, about $25 billions of assets according to a study just completed by the writer. But even this is only one small part of the story.

Practically as close to the House of Morgan are the companies linked by cross-directorships with the First National Bank of New York and with Bonbright & Co. First National Bank has been closely allied with Morgan for more than fifty years. After the Pujo Committee hearings, Morgan and partners resigned from the board of the bank, but three of them sit tight on the board of the First National's Siemese twin, the First Security Co. Morgan control of First National is unquestioned. Bonbright & Co. is a private banking house which has grown rich and powerful in recent years as part of the Morgan apparatus in the profitable field of public utilities.

Connections of First National and Bonbright add another $25 billions to the assets of corporations dominated by the Morgan group. **Beyond these $50 billions which represent almost one-sixth of the corporate wealth in the United States are other billions brought within the sphere of Morgan influence by Morgan men outside of the Morgan firm, the First National Bank and Bonbright & Co.** If all their connections could be followed through, it would probably show an outer circle representing another 50 billion dollars operating within the Morgan sphere of influence.

Morgan is deliberately playing down the extent of his empire. Directorships are only one way of wielding power. Floating of securities and granting of loans to corporations is quite as important. Here Morgan has power far beyond the billions that pass through the hands of his firm and his inner ring of banks. There are rival bankers, of course, but few survive any attempt to buck up against Morgan and put over concerns and policies to which Morgan is actively opposed.

OFFICIALS OF THE ROOSEVELT GOVERNMENT.

W.H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury. Close personal friend of Roosevelt.

William G. McAdoo, Senator from California. Political and financial adviser of Roosevet.l

Norman H. Davis, Chief Delegate at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. Roosevelt's adviser on foreign affairs.

Owen D. Roberts, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

FORMER GOV'T OFFICIALS.

Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States.

Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President of the United States. Author of the Dawes Plan for German Reparations.

Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy.

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain. Democratic Candidate for President in 1924, Morgan's lawyer.

Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, leading politician in the Democratic Party.

Bernard Baruch, former Chairman of the War Industries Army.

Frank L. Polk, ex-Assistant Secretary of State.

Robert E. Olds, former Under-Secretary of State.

NATIONAL PARTY LEADERS.

John J. Raskob, Democratic National Chairman.

Joseph R. Nutt, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

In the Pay of Morgan

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary of the Treasury, Woodin, got a letter from J. P. Morgan & Co. saying "we are thinking of you". The letter contained an offer to Woodin of quick, safe, and easy stock market profits.

John J. Raskob, chairman of the National Democratic Committee also got one of these letters from the Morgans. Writing from Palm Beach, Raskob wrote, "I hope that the future will give me the opportunity to reciprocate."

The following is a partial list of leading capitalist politicians who were being "thought of" by the Morgans, and who, no doubt, are willing "to reciprocate".

World's Fair Is Monument of Capitalist Exploitation

By SAMUEL A. HERMAN

Chicago is becoming enveloped in an artificial fog of ballyhoo, spread from out of the Administration Building of the "Century of Progress" Exposition.

The sponsors of the "Fair" are trying their best to creat the illusion in the mind of the workers that the Exposition is a purely "scientific" one, meriting the support of all persons. This "scientific" Fair is supposed to be entirely divorced from the class struggle and completely devoid of any political aim.

But among the large nations of the world, only the Soviet Union was not invited.

A Capitalist Line-Up.

It may be well to look into the officials of the World's Fair. Among the eighty names listed as the Board of Trustees of the Fair, are the following: Rufus C. Dawes, Edward F. Swift, Samuel Insul, Col. Sprague, D. F. Kelley, George W. Dixon, General Abel Davis, Potter Palmer, Col. R. R. McCormick, etc. . . . a veritable Who's Who of the ruling class of Chicago. There are also listed the names of a few nationally known capitalists or their henchmen such as Edward N. Hurley, (war-time chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board), Matthew Woll, labor misleader and red baiter, and others.

Unwittingly these capitalist officials of the Fair give the lie elsewhere to their claim about an "impartial" and "scientific" Fair. It is a small booklet entitled: "A Century of Progress International Exposition 1933," they let the cat out of the bag.

"The cooperation established between labor and management . . . has resulted in great comfort to all the people and promises to develop a better feeling and understanding between all classes of the people (Matthew Woll's class-collaboration policy, S. A. H.). It offers hope that by the further use of science and the closer co-operation of laborer and management, the next century of progress may witness the **achievement of the victory over poverty itself.**" (Ghosts of Hoover's election promises!—S. A. H.).

The very name given to the Exposition: "A Century of Progress," is a snare and delusion.

The only substantial progress that was made in the last 100 years, the seizure of power by the Russian workers, the enormous progress in technical development, industrial expansion, and collective farming, the rapid increase in the standard of living of the Russian masses as a result of the Five Year Plan.

The Employment Myth.

For many months the capitalist press has been spreading fairy tales about the Fair increasing employment helping to end the depression, etc.

Many workers who were unemployed in neighboring states came to Chicago in an effort to secure employment at the Fair. They found long lines of Chicago unemployed outside the fair grounds seeking the same elusive job. In all only a few thousand were hired and these will soon be laid off.

The ones hired were worked under severe speed-up conditions in a desperate effort to get the fair completed on time, and at a minimum of expense. Many were injured in various accidents that can be directly traced to the speed-up system.

* * *

A Century of Poverty Exhibit

This little village of exhibitions erected by the shore of Lake Michigan and dubbed "A Century of Progress," is situated but a stone's throw from one of the largest slum sections in the city—the Black Belt. Tens of thousands of Negroes live in antiquated, dilapidated buildings and eke out a miserable existence. Not far away from the Fair also is South State St. and West Madison St. with its breadlines, flop houses, foul, cheap restaurants. And on the sidewalks endless streams of ragged unemployed shuffle along.

Also not far away are numerous houses of prostitution running quite openly under the protection of gangsters and racketeers and their political associates in the city administration.

And spreading over the entire city, outnumbering even the numerous "Let's Go Chicago" and "Chicago Will Come Back First" signs displayed in store windows, are the millions of workers suffering under a vicious stagger system, and the 900,000 completely unemployed (of which the South State St. and West Madison St. groups are a more conspicuous but smaller section).

Such is the irony of capitalism—the only "progress" it can show is in a gaudy village erected by the lake. The rest of the city and of the United States shows clearly decay . . . not progress.

'FREE RENT? FREE FOOD?' COPS JEER, AS THEY BATTER JOBLESS NEGRO

White Workers Hammered on Cell Bars, Forcing Police to Bring Doctor to Treat Injuries Inflicted by Third-Degree

By SENDER GARLIN

NEW YORK.—"One of the cops said, 'You want free food?' and kicked me in the stomach. The next cop said, 'You want free rent?' and hit me in the face. Another said, 'You want free gas?' and struck me in the back of the head. Blood was running from my mouth. It was in a small room in the back of the 126th St. police station."

Hammie Snipe, 28-year-old Negro worker told this to the Daily Worker after he had recovered sufficiently to be able to talk coherently. His arm was in a sling, his shoulder broken — with possible internal injuries—his head battered and his body covered with welts.

Only Snipe's powerful physique—he weighs 185 pounds—saved him from death at the hands of the police. He is now free on bail facing trial on a charge of "simple assault."

The attack on Snipe took place last Friday after he had been arrested with other hungry Negro and white workers before the Harlem station of Home Relief Bureau.

Snipe, who is married and has a six-year-old daughter has been out of work for nearly 30 months. A manhole builder, he earned as much as $42 a week in recent years.

Came From South

Before coming to New York "in 1926, when Hoover was elected," Snipe had worked in a grading camp in Texas and at cement-finishing in various parts of Florida and in Birmingham, Ala.

Born in St. Matthews, So.Carolina, the son of a sharecropper, Snipe early became conscious of the whole system of peonage in the Black Belt. "We had six in our family, and we never get anything out of our labor. By the end of the year, when the crop was made, always my dad owed the landlord."

Six months' schooling is all Snipe had—"altogether in my whole life." His oldest sister, he said, gave him lessons at home.

* * *

"WHEN did you first get to realize that a Negro worker ought to fight side by side with his white brothers?" I asked Snipe.

"It was in 1929," he replied. "One day in Harlem—along Lenox Ave.—there was a meeting on the corner and they was talking about John H. Wilkinson, a Pullman porter, who was pulled off the train and lynched down in Georgia. So I stopped. I **knew what they was saying was true.** After the speaker got through, they invited us up to their headquarters. Later, I joined the Unemployed Council."

Describes Police Attack

"Did you have any experience with the police before last week," I asked Snipe.

"They arrested me once before," he answered. "It was at the Charitable Organization Society, a Negro organization, about 8—10 months ago. I went there with a woman as a delegate from the Unemployed Council to get relief for her. She had three little kids and they were putting her off for months and never gave her anything. So a delegation of six went there and demanded that they give this woman relief, that we wouldn't leave until they did. Well, they refused to give her relief. Instead, they called the police. They put us in jail and charged us with disorderly conduct. We stayed in jail only about 8 hours, though. The Social Director of the organisation came down and said she didn't want to press any harges."



HAMMIE SNIPE,

* * *

SNIPE told of the Harlem demonstration last week. "When the crowd gathered and they put the leader up to speak, the cops called me, and said, 'Come here, Snipe.' So I walked up here. They said, 'Whose leading the delegation?' I said I don't know anything about whose running the delegation. They said, 'Move the meeting down the street.' I said I am not running this meeting, so I can't tell them. Later they called the reserves. They jumped out and commenced to jug the crowd with the clubs, and they tell me, 'Back up.' I was standing near the curb. A cop was jugging me in the stomach, telling me to back up. Well, I was backing up as fast as I could. Then one of the investigators said, 'Get that guy over there. **He is on parole now for one year.**' This was a lie My case had been dismissed. So they arrested me.

Beaten By 7 Cops

"Before they arrested me, 7 cops beat me until they knocked me out. They beat me with billies and blackjacks. They beat me all over. They took me away and put me in the reserve wagon, me and another colored woman. The inspector said, 'Take that guy in my car and take him down to the police station.' So they put me in the car to carry me to the police station. And these cops, while we were going along the road, they hit me a couple of times in the face. They took me over to 126th St. Station. When I got over there, the captain asked the police 'What have you got this guy for?' He said, 'Can you imagine this dirty mug fighting a cop?' That's what the policeman said to the captain. The captain said, 'Why didn't you kill the black son-of-a-bitch?' He said, **'The trouble is with these dam niggers in Harlem, they come up here from the south and they got too much freedom. You ought to be down in Alabama and get hung with the rest of the damn niggers.'**

"I said I did not hit the cop. I said the cop was beating me up and by me trying to keep the blows off my head, I put my hand up. He said **'All these reds ought to be dead anyway.'** He said I was a red and I ought to be dead. And so the captain asked the police, 'What you going to charge him with?' The police said, 'I don't know.' The captain then said, 'Suppose we charge him with disorderly conduct.' And at the same time, a plainclothes cop walked up and he said, 'Charge that guy with disorderly conduct, hell! Charge him with felonious assault. He's on parole anyway for a year.' They took me into a room where they take fingerprints. And the guy who takes the fingerprints said, 'I am not ready for him yet. Take him over to the sitting room. They took me to the sittting room. There were six plain clothes men waiting for me.

Third-Degree

"So they sat me on a chair like this, and they got all around me and sat down. And one of the cops said, 'You want free food, eh?' and he kicked me in the stomach. The next cop said, 'You want free rent,' and he hit me in the face. Another one said, 'You want free gas,' and he kicked me. They kept this up, repeating the words all the time. Then the police inspector, a short fellow, he walked up and said, 'When I told you to move in front of the Home Relief Bureau, why **didn't you move, you son of a bitch,**' and he said, 'I'll kill you.' and he grabbed me by the neck. And they all started beating me again.

* * *

"THEN the guy that takes the finger prints walked in and he said, 'Just a minute now, that's wrong, that's no way to beat a prisoner with blackjacks and clubs. This is the way to beat him.' He picked up a chair, and that's the time he hit me across the shoulder and he knocked me down. There was a table so I slid underneath the table. So he took the chair and beat me with the chair. I was stretched under the table and they kicked me until they knocked me out underneath the table. Then they got a bucket of water and threw it in my face. But I didn't move anyway, because I knew if I moved, they would beat me up some more. Then they put my head down in the water in the sink. They put me on a chair, and said 'This guy is dying. We better call an ambulance.' The ambulance doctor came about five minutes later. He said, 'I believe this fellow is in very bad shape. We better get him to the hospital as quick as possible.' Just then I woke up. It was a good thing, because if this guy took me to the hispital, I would never get out any more. I figured they would give me something and kill me. When I woke up, they didn't take me to the hospital. They took me and they locked me up all alone in the cage until the patrol came to take me down to the central police headquarters on Center Street.

"When we got there, I laid down on the bench waiting until they took some more pictures of other fellows. And when they got ready for me, this cop came over to me and he jugged me and he said, 'Get up, you bastard.' This cop never saw me before. **He only did it because I was a Negro.** They took my picture and they went upstairs and asked the captain whether I could stay down there that night. They told them, yes. So they locked me up.

"I ran into some of the white comrades there, and they asked me what I was here for. They asked me did I need a doctor. So they knocked on the bars with their cups and hollered, 'This man needs a doctor.' The guard came over and said if they didn't stop that racket, they would take me out and kill me. I sat down because I didn't want no more beating. **But these comrades raised a racket and they called the ambulance doctor.** And when he came he asked me how it happened. And I told him and he said, 'There ought to be some kind of a law to keep police from third-degreeing.' I don't know if he meant it or not. He shot some morphine in my arm to kill the pain. I stayed in jail until the next morning. The next morning about 9 o'clock, they take me upstairs. I didn't have a mouthful to eat since the day before.

* * *

"DURING the trial, they said to me, 'You are a member of the Communist Party, aren't you? I said, "No, I am a member of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Unemployed Council. He said, 'What kind of an organization is that?' I said, 'It is an organization that fights for all rights of the Negroes in the U. S.' He said, 'Is this leaflet yours?' I said no. I didn't have nothing more in my pocket except five pages of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution of the United States, from the Bill of Civil Rights.

Then he told me to go off the stand."

ILLUSTRATED TALK ON SOUTH

NEW YORK.—Sender Garlin, of the Editorial Staff of the Daily Worker, who has just returned from the South, will give an illustrated talk, "Sidelights on the South," at the National Students League, 533 Sixth Avenue, between 16 and 17th Streets, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. He will discuss the Scottsboro, Tallapoosa and Herndon cases.

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CUBAN GOV'T UNABLE TO HALT REVOLT

Successor Groomed by Machado to Continue Military Rule

HAVANA, May 26.—Faced by a rising tide of revolt, the Machado government has been forced to recall Major Arsenio Ortiz, notorious Federal commander of troops operating against the rebels, for court martial or exile on charges of murdering three employees of an American-owned sugar central in Jatinbonico.

Ortiz, whose terroristic murders in Oriente Province lead to his indictment by the civil courts more than a year ago, has never been brought to trial up to now for his countless crimes. The Machado regime is trying to offer him up as a sacrifice to appease the mass discontent welling up throughout Cuba.

The Machado regime has concentrated large numbers of troops in Santiago, capital of Oriente Province, with three army planes and quantities of bombs, in expectation that the revolt wills oon spread to the far eastern end of the island.

Rebel forces tried unsuccessfuly to capture the Rural Guard post at Las Cuevas in Santa Clara Province, but were driven off after a skirmish in which two federal soldiers were wounded.

Machado is already preparing his successor in the Presidency against the contingency that he will be forced out. He has appointed General Herrera, Minister of War, Acting Secretary of State, and is reported to be grooming him to take over the Presidency, thus ensuring the continuance of the military dictatorship now ruling the island.

CORRECTION.

Through an error in the print shop, the call for a National Anti-War Congress in the United States, was referred to the headline Thursday of the Daily Worker as a "Youth Anti-War Congress". The line should have read: "Call for Huge Anti-War Congress". The call was sent out by Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser, and Upton Sinclair, All organizations and individuals are urged to participate, and to notify American Committee for Struggle Against War, 104 Fifth Ave., New York.

WHITE TERROR IN ARGENTINA

Mass Arrests by the Justo Dictatorship

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 5. (By mail).—Comrade E. Lafferte, secretary of the Chilean revolutionary trade unions, was arrested together with a Chilean peasant and a delegate of the Peruvian Anti-War Committee while crossing the Argentine frontier into Uruguay.

The Justo government has lifted the state of martial law, but the hundreds of political prisoners are still in prison. More mass arrests were made on May Day.

In Rosaria the capitalist parties are planning to deprive all the Communist city councillors, who are in jail for political offense, of their rights of citizenship.

A new workers' daily—a mass organ—entitled "Frente Obrero" (Workers' Front) is to commence publication during the coming week.

JAPAN IN DEMAND FOR EQUAL NAVY

Answer to Roosevelt Attack on Japan In His Message

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

government nevertheless signed only two and a half years ago, let the cat out of the bag by saying that if the signatories to the Washington and London treaties had built up to the limits allowed by those treaties, the result would have been an increase in naval armaments, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Now the Admiral is asking that the ratios be increased, and threatening a new building program by the Japanese.

The discussion at the Conference yesterday ran in the following order. First Admiral Sato explodes his bombshell. Then Captain Eden makes a speech in which he does not utter a word on the subject of the Japanese threat to boycott the Conference, but instead attacks the French argument for "global" disarmament. Rene Massigli, the French delegate, begins by weeping crocodile tears over the English "abandonment" of a position which the English never held, namely the French position; and then, referring to Roosevelt's description of tanks as "land battleships," hints to the Conference, with his eyes turned in the direction of the English delegation, that there are "ocean-going battleships, too." Davis's contribution to the discussion is the optimistic remark that "if we tie up the naval problem with the land and air problems, we shall help to solve them all." Davis, as the spokesman for anti-Japanese American imperialism, advocates the keeping of the London treaty ratios (10-10-6) within the framework of the disarmament convention's naval chapter. The proceedings are brought to a fitting close with Senor Madariaga's attack on navies which he said were essentially offensive weapons.

Madariaga, author of several books on disarmament, recently advised the Spanish government to increase its army and further strengthen its land frontiers. Spain, of course, has no navy to speak of.

At the original London Conference, France and Italy, after taking part in the negotiations, left the conference and refused to sign their names to any agreement for the limitation of tonnage.

Yesterday, Davis for America, and Captain Eden for Great Britain, joined forces in an appeal to France and Italy to sign, even at this late hour, the London treaty. At the same time, England made it quite clear that she is still opposed to the French plan of "global" disarmament, which admits of the possibility of transferring tonnage as between categories. England favors definite reduction by categories. The "global" method limits the total tonnage of a navy, but does not limit the way in which this tonnage can be distributed between different classes of ships. France favors this method, because she wants to construct a large number of submarines, and is not so interested in maintaining a huge battle fleet. England favors the reverse method, since she wants to limit French submarines especially, because of the extensive Empire trade routes that have to be protected in case of war by the English navy.

Eden Wants Elastic Definition of Aggressor Nation

The second snag hit by the Conference developed in the afternoon when the definition of an aggressor nation, presented by the Soviet government, was up for discussion. England was now the recalcitrant power, giving France an opportunity to tear its hair and complain furiously of "English intransigeance." Captain Eden said that "any hard and fast definition of an aggressor would only be a trap for the innocent and a protection for the guilty." Greater "elasticity" was asked for by the English representative.

The definition presented by Valerian Dovgalesky leaves no loophole for imperialist bridandage to wriggle thru. Captain Eden was correct in referring to it as a "trap," but it is precisely the U.S.A., English, Japanese, and the other capitalist "aggressor" countries that are caught.

Battle Scene When Police Attacked Workers Demonstrating in Brooklyn at Time of Arrival of Weidemann, Nazi Agent



Worker Denounces Police Brutality at Brooklyn Pier

Wants Defense Corps for Demonstrations

To the Editor of the Daily Worker:

I was one of the hundreds of workers who participated in today's demonstration against that bloody butcher's henchman, Weidemann, at Pier 4, Brooklyn.

Although it was a very militant protest, yet it was very conspicuous by the absence of many organizations who were scheduled to take part, according to the **Daily Worker.** The Marine Workers' Industrial Union is one, for example.

When these slimy yellow dogs, police, who call themselves "New York's Finest" noticed the weakness of the assemblage they at once rushed into the crowd—about 50 of these Brave Heroes who get gold medals every year for heroic work—and started swinging clubs in Hitler style, wherever they could reach women, young girls, children, and old women.

After these murderous display these workers down, these New York's Finest would kick and curse at the suffering and unconscious forms of the ones whom they clubbed into submission.

After this murderous display these same rats with clubs swinging attacked an old man, about 60 years old, until he dropped.

The workers present today were all convinced very clearly that in the future no demonstrations should take place without first organizing a Defense Corps to beat back these cowards and defend themselves whenever attacked. Why shouldn't American citizens defend themselves in American style?

Hoping to see bigger and better demonstrations, I remain always

—Red.

P.S.—I work for the City—Board of Education.

Russian White Guards Part of Nazi Anti-Soviet Plans

600 Emigres Enrolled in Storm Troops in Berlin Alone; Czarist Officers Aid Hitler

BERLIN, May 10 (By Mail).—Under the provocative headline "Russia Marches," the Berlin "Boersenzeitung," leading financial organ, reports that 600 Russian White Guards are now organized in a Nazi organization. Branches of this organization are to be formed in all the cities of the Reich.

These Russian Nazis have already staged parades in Berlin and are getting military training. The leader of the movement, Swiatosaroff, declared:

"The Russians have to learn from the Germans how to reconstruct Russia, which has been destroyed by the Bolsheviki."

Officially these Russian Nazis have their own organization, but in actuality they are part and parcel of the Nazi Storm Troops. These White Guard emigrants are an essential part of the Nazis' anti-Soviet intervention plans.

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WARSAW, May 10.—The "Moment," Polish capitalist paper, prints a report from Ostrowski, its special Berlin correspondent, on the activities of the Russian and Ukrainian White Guards now in Hitler's service.

Ostrowski writes: "Six months before Hitler took power it was known that a group of Russian White Guards were on the payroll of the Brown House in Munich. The group was headed by Bumanski, a former officer in the Wrangel army with a shady past. Taboritzki, a former Czarist officer who murderd the Russian emigre Nabokov in Berlin, Talberg, secretary of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth," a white guard organization, and Konolin, the White Guard writer.

"Other White Guards have now allied themselves with the German Fascists, including Professor Rudnieff, General Sakharov, and Colonel Bessonov, who supports Alfred Rosenberg's plan for tearing Soviet Ukraine from the Soviet Union and for a march on Moscow.

"Josef Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister recently gave the Russian Jakovlev, editor of the "Nabat," White Guard magazine, a large sum of money to support his review.

"The Nazi specialist for 'Ukrainian matters' is the White Guard Colonel Poltavetz Ostranitza, who makes regular reports to Nazi headquarters on Ukrianian affairs."

POLICE TRY TO FORBID ANTI-HITLER SIGN

NEW YORK.—The policeman on the beat of 34th Street and 8th Ave. attempted to arrest the proprietor of a shoe repair shop at 494 8th Avenue for having an anti-Hitler cartoon in his store window.

The cop ordered the cartoon taken out of the window and a group of angry workers demanded that he let the shoe-man go. After threats, the cop was forced by the anger of the workers to withdraw his attack.

Chinese Red Army Captures 30,000 Nanking Troops

Annihilates 9 Divisions As General Drive Is Launched in Central China

TOKYO, May 6 (By Mail).—The Shanghai correspondent of the "Denna", Tokyo newspaper, reports that the Chinese Red Armies have commenced a joint drive against the Nanking troops under Chiang Kai-shek in the provinces of Kwangsi, Anhwei, Hupei and Honan.

Except for the army commanded by General Hsui-Nan-Chang, all of Chiangs armies have suffered disastrous defeats at the hands of the Soviet forces. Hankow, Changsa, and Nanchang, the big cities in Central China, which have been Nanking's sole support in that area, are now surrounded by the Red Armies.

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SHANGHAI, May 9 (delayed).—The May First manifesto of the Provisional Chinese Soviet Government and the Revolutionary War Council of Soviet China, published in the "China Forum," accuses the Nanking government of compromising with Japanese imperialism and sabotaging the defense of China by concentrating all its troops and war equipment for the campaign against the workers and peasants, while the army facing the Japanese has to fight without arms.

9,000 Join Red Army

The Chinese Red Army has annihilated nine divisions of government troops during the past three months, according to the manifesto, while more than 30,000 soldiers were taken prisoners with their rifles and large quantities of munitions were captured. In Kiangsi Province 9,000 government soldiers voluntarily joined the Red Army.

Captured officers of two Nanking divisions openly expressed their regret at having fought the Red Army and appealed to the Nanking troops to stop fighting the Chinese Soviets.

Chinese Soviets Appeal for United Front Against Japanese

With these victories behind them, the Provisional Soviet Government and the Revolutionary War Council of Soviet China repeat their proposal for the formation of an anti-Japanese united front, provided the war against the Soviet areas be stopped. The Chinese people be assured democratic rights and the whole population be armed for the defense of the country.

The appeal is signed by Mao-Tse-Tun, Chuan-ting and Chang-Kuo-Tao for the Soviet Government, and by Tse-De for the Revolutionary War Council.

Anti-Nazi Parade in Detroit Today

DETROIT, May 26.—Saturday, May 27, at 2 p.m. The Detroit United Front Anti-Fascist parade and demonstration will take place under the auspices of the Communist Party, Socialist Party, Proletarian Party, the I.W.W., the Unemployed Councils and other organizations.

The parade will be in two sections—one starting from Perry Park and the other from Clark Park—both meeting at Grand Circus Park at 4 p. m. where a mass protest meeting will be held.

3,000 in Weidmann Protest in Brooklyn

NEW YORK.—Three thousand workers demonstrated against the arrival of Hans Weidmann, Hitler's fascist agent, in the United States, on Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves., in Brownsville Wednesday evening.

The mass meeting and the parade which preceded it was called by the Communist Party, Brownsville Sec., although a great many organizations participated. Carl Sklar, former Imperial Valley class-war prisoner and section organizer of the Communist Party, showed how artfully Roosevelt is trying t obring fascism into this country.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Three of the four workers held for felonious assault, following the demonstration against the Nazi representative, Hans Weidemann, were released in bail of $500 today, it was reported by the New York District International Labor Defense. Trial of these workers is scheduled for June 13 in the 9th Magistrates Court, 43rd St., and 4th Ave., Brooklyn.

Notes from the U. S. S. R.

By A. G. BOSSE

The first lines of the Moscow subway are expected to be completed by Dec. 1, 1934. To make this possible, capital investments for this year have been increased from 80 million to 110 million rubles ($56,650,000), plus 20 million rubles worth of auxiliary plants, storehouses, dormatories, etc. to be turned over to it by other organizations.

Soviet, British, French and German committees of experts are advising on the work. All agree on the original plan, but not on whether open or closed cut construction should be used, the Germans disagreeing with the others. The government has decided to use both types, underground lines where streets are narrow and traffic dense, and open cut where they are broad and traffic permits.

The progress of the work is not considered to be satisfactory, and the Central Committee of the Party is taking steps to improve this. More foreign engineers will be employed, Soviet engineers are being sent abroad to study conditions, and it is planned to strengthen the administration, to increase supplies and to improve labor conditions.

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MOSCOW LIBRARIES

Moscow now has over 750 libraries, and the number is growing steadily. More than 300 are trade union libraries, and others are for the blind, for children (including a polytechnical library), for foreign languages, three for music, etc. The Lenin Library in Moscow is the largest in the country, and the fourth in the world in size, though first in the number of readers. It has 5,550,000 books and 40,000 manuscripts; also the world's largest collection of incunabula (books printed before 1500)—100,000 of them. It has as complete a catalogue as the Congressional Library in Washington and the N. Y. Public Library.

The Lenin Library is working on the preparation of a 15-year catalogue of all magazine and newspaper articles, something which probably no other library has, and which should prove an invaluable aid to the student and research worker. Since the library of Count Rumyantsev, which it replaced, is too small, a new library of five buildings, to cost 18 million rubles ($9,370,000), is under construction.

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SOVIET CITIES

Since the days of Peter the Great all peasants coming into St. Petersburg had to bring along a few cobblestones for the streets. Even during each year of the Five-Year Plan five million rubles were expended in paving the streets of Leningrad with cobbles. Now asphalt and other pavements ahe being laid, and by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan all the streets will be paved in modern fashion. Leningrad is now the fifth largest city in Europe, with three million population at the end of 1932, and turns out a sixth of the country's industrial production (particularly machinery, electrical equipment, ships, etc.).

The little Volga town of Tsaritsyn began industrial production in 1860, when a saw mill was built there. By the end of the century only 20 small plants had been constructed. But under the Soviets, its successor, Stalingrad, built twelve great enterprises in three years, including the great tractor plant, shipyards, steel mill, power plant, etc. From a population of 20,000 in 1920 it has grown to 400,000 today, and its pre-Soviet industrial output of 40 million rubles (in the best year) has become half a billion (in 1932).

At the world congress of bacteriologists, held in London in 1912, Rostov was given third prize among the dirtiest cities of the world (for its unsanitary state, epidemics, and high mortality). Only Bombay and Shanghai had it beaten. Today this capital of the North Caucasus Region is one of the most sanitary in the world, surrounded by a "green ring" of trees, with green boulevards, parks and gardens in scores of places. Its Park of Culture and Rest will hold 50,000, or a tenth of the total population. Huge housing developments, hospitals, universities, and factories now dot this Cossack fortress of the 16th century, later gateway to Asia and merchants' paradise. Now the socialist city—city within a city—of "Selmash," the great farm machinery works, has 25,000 workers. The tsarist city hadn't even a single high school; now there are 30 colleges, institutes and universities, attended by the members of the 60 nationalities living there.

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MACHINERY AND HEALTH

All machine-building plants in Russia, in 1914, produced an output valued at 250,000 rubles, many times less than it is to be found in individual plants in many parts of the USSR today. In 1932, Soviet machine production was valued at seven billion rubles ($3.6 billion). In 1913, Russia had less than 30,000 hospital beds. It had 291,000 in 1931, and the number is increasing steadily.

On the Chukotsky Peninsula, along the shores of the Arctic, a pregnant woman was induced to give birth, until quite recently, by having a board placed upon her as she lay on the floor. The "midwives" would then jump upon her! Now the Commissariat for Health has built hospitals for the 40,000 Chukchi dwelling on the frozen tundra, and they bring their pregnant women in on dog-sleighs.

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NEW SOVIET "LOAN"

The "Elektroprovod" electrical equipment plant has evolved the idea of floating a "loan of ideas," **Soviet Travel** reports. Those signing up do not pay for shares, but are paid—for rationalization suggestions, plans and inventions. Over 6,000 suggestions have been accepted by the factory.

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MINERS' LIVES

Every mine in the Soviet Union has an underground dispensary which is open 24 hours a day, with doctors and orderlies on duty at all times. Operations are performed here or, if necesary, on the spot: in the workings, passages, or on the railroad tracks. The rooms of the health station are near the shaft, cut right out of the coal, plastered, and equipped with electricity, electric stoves, telephones, oxygen tanks, stretchers, hot distilled water, and all necessary surgical and medical instruments and supplies. That is one difference between a country where the workers rule and this haven of democracy.

* * *

SOME FIGURES

Twenty-seven million copies of newspapers are issued daily in the USSR, of which 5 million are factory and collective farm papers. They have 2.2 million worker and peasant correspondents, writing from their factories and work places. The population of the country last year was 161 millions, a 21 per cent growth over the previous six years. Nine million persons have passed through the Lenin mausoleum in the past eight years.

Before the revolution infant mortality was 27 per 100. In 1931 it was only 11; infanticide has given way to socialist education and science. Since the revolution 17,000 miles of new railroads have been built, 50,000 miles of steamship lines added to the 25,000 before the revolution, and 55,000 miles of highways laid in the last four years. The consumption of dentifrices, toothbrushes, and toilet soap is now 15 times that of 1913.

Kunitz to Lecture in Pittsburgh, May 29

Dr. Joshua Kunitz, instructor in the College of the City of New York, who has recently returned from the Soviet Union will lecture on "Soviet Russia Today" at the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, 1835 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, May 29, at 8 p. m.

Down with Hitler fascism! Demand the release of Thaelmann and Torgler! Demonstrate National Youth Day, May 30!

Hitler and the Fascist Workers' Congress of Germany

In an article in "Pravda" of May 16, Karl Radek, editor-in-chief of "Isvestia" subjects Hitler's efforts to reconcile the bitter class antagonisms in Germany to a searching analysis.—(Ed. Note).

* * *

By KARL RADEK

The main speech made by Hitler at the Fascist Workers Congress proves that the National Socialist leaders literally do not know what to say to the workers. Hitler referred to monopoly capitalism as the chief factor concerning the situation of the working class. What deductions did he drew from this fact? Hitler kept silent and avoided drawing any deductions whatsoever.

Hitler Against Nationalization of Industry

In Hitler's talk with Otto Strasser (published by the latter) on the nationalization of the big industries, Strasser asked him what he would do with the giant Krupp Works, after seizing power. He asked whether the plant would continue to belong to the stockholders, but Hitler replied: "Of course not, I am not a fool to destroy business."

This is why Hitler drew no conclusions from the fact he established—that monopoly capitalism is the chief cause of the working class's misery.

Nazis for Class Collaboration

Hitler added that "one of the main reasons for the misery of the working class is the estrangement between workers and capitalists, which led to the establishment of employers' organizations and trade unions, fighting each other and thus harming workers, employers and the whole nation."

But did Hitler suggest the abolition of the trusts and employers' organizations? No. The Fascists are even destroying the reformist trade unions because the lords of trust capitalism, who want to make the working class's condition even worse, demand it.

What will Hitler put in the place of the unions he has destroyed, His answer is an effort to satisfy the workers with empty promises. Hitler wants to be an "honest mediator" between the workers and the capitalists.

When we look at the role of the Socialist Party in the post-war period, we realize that the Socialist Party tried to play that very role.

Only fools can believe that the Fascists dissolved all the legal organizations of the working class to bring pressure to bear upon the capitalists. The Fascists dissolved the unions to free the capitalists from the pressure of the working class.

Class Struggle Continues

Hitler's pretense of assuming the role of mediator is a confession that the class struggle continues in Fascist Germany—that the bourgeoisie is using the Fascists as its tools to destroy the working class, and as another institution to betray the workers once again after the Socialists' treachery ended in such a fiasco.

These words of Hitler are the old and commonplace phrases used by all bourgeois demagogues, ever since the beginning of the working class's fight against capitalism. The sole new fact is that Hitler—after having proclaimed to the whole world the "final destruction of Marxism"—has to employ these words again, while they sound even more untrue from his lips than from those of his predecessors.

All the phrases of the "reconciliation of the working class and capitalism" are given the lie direct by the facts, which demonstrate that it is Fascism's job to destroy the working class. That is why Hitler has less of a chance than the Socialists to hold the working class back from revolutionary struggle. Herr Hitler is appealing to the workers. But he knows well enough that they will not listen to him. Classes cannot be destroyed.

Three U. S. Soldiers Face Court-Martial for Panama Desertion

CRISTOBAL, Panama, May 13 (By mail).—Three young American soldiers, alleged to be deserters from the American Army, were brought back from Kingston, Jamaica, today on the steamer "Pastores," according to the "Panama American."

They are held for court-martial for violation of the articles of war, with sentence of up to twenty years facing them.

4 Japanese Ships Are Loadin gWar Material at N. Y.

NEW YORK.—That the Far East is going to be the next concentration point for the next world slaughter is evident from the scrap iron shipments to Japan.

At present four ships are loading scrap iron and other war materals in Red Hook, Brooklyn. These materials are being loaded on Japanese ships bound for Dairen, Manchuria, via Kobe, Japan.

These materials are to be used against our Chinese comrades by the Japanese butchers. We must take up the struggle of the Chinese masses in our own shores by stopping the shipments of munitions.

The ships which were loading this war material are the "Kirishima Maru," the "Canai Maru," the "Tafuka Maru," and the Tahiko Maru." All Japanese ships.

Condemn 8Communists to Death in Indo-China

PARIS, May 10 (by mail).—Eight Indo-Chinese Communists have been condemned to death by the Saigon Court for revolutionary activities. Eighteen others were sentenced to life imprisonment, while nine more were given prison terms totalling 100 years in jail.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Shanghai Massacre

By C. YOUNG.

May 30th is the eighth anniversary of the beginning of the great Chinese revolution for national liberation.

On May 30th, 1925, the workers and students of Shanghai staged a gigantic demonstration in protest against the murder of a Chinese striker by a Japanese factory inspector. This was the first time this type of demonstration had ever taken place in the heart of the International Settlement. The British authorities knew very well that the growing anti-imperialist sentiment of the Chinese masses was not only a danger to the Japanese interests, but to all imperialists. The British police and troops took their toll of the demonstrators, murdering thirteen and wounding forty.

This massacre evoked a tremendous wave of anti-imperialist struggle all over China, and laid the foundation upon which the Kuomintang launched its successful expedition against the northern militarists, thus extending Kuomintang influence into central and northern China.

Revolutionary Movement Grew Out of Economic Struggle of Workers.

It is especially significant that the May 30th movement was started by the economic struggles of the workers in Shanghai. The Communist Party of China quickly supplied leadership and the working class of China demonstrated its ability to lead the national liberation movement. The struggles were especially bitter in Shanghai and Canton. A general strike was declared in Shanghai. The famous Canton-Hongkong strike, involving more than one hundred thousand workers, continued for fifteen months without interruption. Hongkong, the nerve center of British imperialism, was nearly paralyzed.

The Chinese masses had again forced British imperialism to its knees. The national bourgeoisie of China has always tended to compromise with the imperialists. Only after immense pressure by the workers' and students' organizations was the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce forced to join the general strike. But the Chamber of Commerce stealthily reduced the demands raised by the workers and students in order to facilitate bargaining between the Chinese militarists and their masters, the imperialists. This finally led to open betrayal of the Chinese revolution by the Kuomintang in 1927.

Rise of Chinese Soviets.

Since then, the Chinese anti-imperialist movement unleashed by the May 30th massacre has continued and been raised to a higher level under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The Canton uprising, in December, 1927, with the establishment of the Canton Soviet, which was drown in blood by the imperialist Kuomintang forces, marked the opening up of a new phase—the Soviet phase of the Chinese revolution. After years of intensive struggles, ninety million workers and peasants have emancipated themselves from the imperialist Kuomintang yoke and put an end to the semi-colonial status of one-fifth the territory of China.

The Provisional Central Soviet Government of China, on the eve of its establishment on November 7, 1931—the 14th anniversary of the October revolution—declared to the world that the Soviet Power of China is fighting shoulder to shoulder with the proletariat of the world and all the oppressed masses, and pointed to the Soviet Union as its firm ally.

The establishment of the Central Soviet Government of China formally divided China into two camps: the Kuomintang which endeavors to perpetuate the enslavement of the Chinese masses by the imperialists, and the Soviet Power which struggles for the liberation of the whole of China from imperialist exploitation and oppression. The Japanese invasion put the policies of the two camps toward the imperialists to another crucial test.

Chiang Kai-shek, though adopting the "non-resistance policy" toward Japanese invasion, is still personally directing the Communist suppression campaign at Nanchang. He made a speech recently to his lieutenants saying that **"discussion of resistance to the Japanese invasion is not permissible until the Soviet districts are cleaned up".** This is another proof of the complete and open betrayal of the Chinese anti-imperialist movement by the Kuomintang.

Chiang Kai-shek Sells Out to Imperialists.

These Chinese masses realize that Chiang Kai-shek, in carrying his murderous attack against the Chinese Soviets, paves the way for the Japanese invasion and the carving up of China by the imperialists. The Soviet government of China declared war against Japan more than a year ago. In January this year, the Chinese Soviet government appealed again to the workers and peasants of China to arm themselves in a united struggle against Japanese imperialism, offering its co-operation to any army or detachment upon the conditions that the attack on the Soviet district cease, democratic rights be granted all, and the masses be armed to resist the Japanese invasion.

Victories of Chinese Red Army.

This appeal received an enthusiastic response from the masses all over China. Recruiting campaigns for the Red Army were carried out not only in the Soviet districts but among workers in the factories of big cities still under Kuomintang rule. Workers formed into companies and joined the Red Army. The peasants in North China raised the slogan "Communism is the gate and the Red Army is paving the road".

Even the capitalist papers can not conceal the fact that the Chinese Red Army has recently gained new victories in Szechuan, Hupei, Kiangsi, etc. Hankow and Nanchang, two of the most important cities in the Yangtse Valley, are now beseiged and soon will be taken by the Red Army.

According to the latest report of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence", over eight divisions of the Kuomintang army were completely destroyed and 18,000 Kuomintang soldiers captured during the first three months of this year. Mutinies occur even in the best-trained Kuomintang troops. Recently, two divisions of "Ironsides" under General Chang Fa-Kwei and 3,000 soldiers of the famous 19th Route Army refused to fight against the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

The growing anti-imperialist movement, headed by the Chinese Soviets, and their victorious Red Army, drives the imperialists to ruthless murder of the Chinese masses, to the direct intervention in the Soviet districts and to the division of China. This is also part and parcel of the imperialist war moves against the U.S.S.R. in the Far East.

American Intervention in China.

The American government is dispatching 32 ships of the U. S. Asiatic fleet to the China Sea. Nine of these cruisers and destroyers arrived at Swatow on April 13th. The fifth division of the Asiatic fleet, comprising 14 ships, is now at Shanghai. Two American war ships are at Hankow, ready to fire upon the advancing Red Army. Despite all these facts, President Roosevelt dares to declare in his "peace message" that no troops should be sent to foreign soil.

The Chinese masses, in commemorating the eighth Anniversary of the beginning of the great Chinese Revolution, will answer Roosevelt's false front by arming themselves to overthrow the Kuomintang, and drive the Japanese and all other imperialists out of China. They will intensify their struggle for the victory of the Soviet Power in all China and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Workers! Show your solidarity in the liberation struggles of the Chinese masses! Demand the withdrawal of the Yankee imperialist forces from the Far East! Stop the shipment of the munitions to the Far East!

MEETING TO COMMEMORATE 8th ANNIVERSARY OF SHANGHAI MASSACRE

Under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League and Chinese Anti-Imperialist Alliance, a meeting will be held at 8 p. m., May 28th, Sunday at 90 East 10th Street, the meeting hall of the League. Speakers will be Sam Stone of National Student League, and the representatives from the other organizations. A Chinese comrades will speak on the developments of the Chinese revolution since the May 30 Massacre, 1925.

Canada Tries to Exile Workers Who Refused to Be Strikebreakers

TORONTO.—When Onie Brown, Toronto attorney for the Canadian Labor Defense League appealed to Acting Immigration Minister W. A. Gordon aagingt deportation proceedings in the case of four Anyox strikers, the following wire was received from Gordon:

"Complaint received from municipal authorities Prince Rupert, B. C., that Ahlstrand, Sjoberg, Sogde and Lyung were a public charge; they were examined in accordance with provisions of Immigration Act, deportation ordered and their appeals dismissed.

On previous occasions Gordon declared that no people would be deported for being unemployed.